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THE CLVB WOMAN

The Official Organ of the General Federation of Women's Clubs.

VOLUME VIII

SEPTEMBER, 1901

No. 6

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THE CLUB WOMAN

The Official Organ of the General Federation of Women's Clubs
and of the United States Daughters of 1812 ♦ ♦ ♦ ♦ ♦ ♦ ♦

Volume VIII

BOSTON, SEPTEMBER, 1901

No. 6

Helen M. Winslow, Editor and Publisher

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NOTES.

Notice that the biennial board of Los Angeles, have changed the date of the opening of convention to May 1.

Have you attended to your renewals? Hereafter we shall carry your name only six months after your subscription becomes due.

For several years we have been following the example of the "Youth's Companion" and several other successful publications and carried along the subscriptions of all names on our list unless positively notified to discontinue. Beginning with October, we shall allow only six months to lapse after a subscription becomes due before taking names off our list. We have had a great many letters from club women who, for various reasons, have allowed their subscriptions to run on several months, thanking us for continuing to send their papers. On the other hand, we have had a number of letters from women who have received the CLUB WOMAN regularly for one, two or three years without payment, berating us roundly for continuing to send and refusing to pay for what they have had. It would not be good business for us to state here how much money is owing us from women amply able to pay their debts, and who have neglected to do so in our case. Because there are such women in the club world, we are obliged to make this open statement that hereafter we shall carry no woman's subscription free on our books for more than six months.

Publishing a paper is a liberal education. It seems impossible to believe that club women of good and regular standing in their respective communities, and who do not hesitate to pay out a dollar for flowers, candy, cab fares and other things not absolutely necessary to this mundane existence, would repudiate so small a sum as the subscription for the CLUB WOMAN amounts to for one, two or more years, during which time they have read and (if their words are true) enjoyed the CLUB WOMAN. But we have found that there are club women and club women. And, thank Heaven for that last saving clause, by far the greater majority of them are upright, square and honorable.

Doubtless it would be the part of a philanthropist to circulate the CLUB WOMAN free. Indeed, we have been told by one club woman that we ought to do so since this is the official organ of the General Federation. We are not in the publishing business, however, entirely for our health, and we fail to see why we should contribute the CLUB WOMAN year after year, so long as membership in the Federation has to be paid for at the rate of ten cents per capita. At any rate, our name is not Mrs. Cræsus, and much as we might like to be a missionary to every club woman in the land, bread and butter is as necessary to this office as to most other people. Moral: Pay up what you owe, and if you don't want the CLUB WOMAN another year, say so.

Not but what there are a great many splendid, noble women in the club movement whose generous patronage has made it possible to publish the CLUB WOMAN. Indeed, their name is Legion, and

they are scattered from Nova Scotia to Alaska, from Winnipeg to Mexico City, with a few scattering in Europe, Honolulu, China and the Philippines. To all those who have helped us to carry on the CLUB WOMAN by their prompt and hearty support, we wish to extend cordial greeting and heartfelt thanks. Indeed, wherever we are, a woman has only to say to us, "I am a subscriber to the CLUB WOMAN," when we feel the instant thrill of sisterhood and the intimate knowledge of the club spirit. All such will, of course, skip the foregoing paragraphs, or pass them on to their erring sisters. For of you we have need, even at six months' notice.

Mrs. Denison, acting president of G. F. W. C., is enjoying her summer vacation with her mother at Spring Lake, N. Y. In a former letter she wrote the editor: "I must stop and go set my bread to sponge, which I do not believe you know how to do." Whereupon we told her we could probably beat her at the gentle art of bread-making, and she retorts: "I don't believe you can beat my bread. Some day when business is dull we will have a baking contest; and I am sure you can't equal my sugar cookies. Mother says they are the best she ever ate in eighty-two years' pilgrimage." Well, perhaps not, dear president; but when it comes to good old-fashioned New England pies we would give you a test, for we live in the very Hub of the pie-belt. "Have you read the joke about the octogenarian?" says Mrs. Denison. "The little Irish boy asked his father what an octogenarian was, and his father says: 'Faith, my bye, it's a mon that has eight toes on aich fut.'"

Mrs. Stewart Hartshorn, of Short Hills, N. J., president of the State Federation of that state, is also the president of the New Jersey Legal Aid Association, which has been in existence about two years. Its object, like that of other of these associations, is to assist persons unable to pay counsel fees, but needing legal aid.

In Springfield, Mass., the Teachers' Club, Atalanta Club, Mother's Club, College Club, the Woman's Club and Wednesday Morning Club combine to carry on two vacation schools in that city. The amount raised so far as reported was \$670 and the schools furnished manual training to about 400 boys between the ages of 9 and 15.

The "Living Age" has done its readers a service by translating and printing in its issues for August 3 and 10, M. Ferdinand Brunetiere's clever and not unsympathetic observations on "The American Spirit," which were first printed in the "Revue des Deux Mondes."

Business men are not the only New Yorkers who enjoy the privilege of lunching on the top floors of sky-scraping office buildings. In the opening article in the September "Century" Cleveland Moffet thus explains the circumstance:

The mid-air clubs all have accommodations for ladies; this too, is significant in our changing city life. While women are not yet members of these lofty clubs, excepting one of their own, provision is nearly always made for them in the shape of a ladies' dining room, a ladies' reception room, and a trim ladies' maid, in cap and apron, always in attendance. So that virtually ladies may enjoy, and, as a matter of fact, are every day enjoying all the privileges of these mid-air clubs on the simple condition that they be the wives, sisters, daughters or friends of members. I may add that a step beyond this has been taken—a pioneer step, we may be sure—by a club of wage-earning women, who have secured as their very own the fourteenth floor—quite at the top—of the tall Downing building on Fulton street. This is the Business Woman's Club, and has the same fine view, the same advantages and general arrangements found in the mid-air clubs for men, except that the furnishing is less pretentious; for everything here, from the annual rent of \$2500 down to the piano and plants in the reception room, is paid for by the women themselves. And I am glad to say that this club does not owe a dollar, and has a membership of nearly 300, although it has been in existence only little over a year.

Mrs. Lindsay Johnson recently asked a prominent Mason and a State Federation president what they understood by an "official organ." These were their replies as published in the "Southern Woman": The Mason—An official organ is the living, breathing, speaking exponent of whatever society it represents, for whatever cult it stands. It arrives regularly, carrying the messages all members wish to receive, but that no body of officers can, in any other way, send as satisfactorily. The State President—An official organ is to an association as a battleship to the navy, and its success rests on the number and strength of the men behind the guns. Without captain or crew it would soon strand on the rock of indifference. Well manned it is invincible. Moral: You cannot do without the CLUB WOMAN.

Mrs. Belle Armstrong Whitney, who succeeded Mrs. Seton Thompson as chief officer of the "Pen and Brush" club of New York city, and who has been known for some years as one of the foremost women journalists of this country, has just been given the entire editorial management of the Morse-Broughton publications of New York, an onerous position she is amply competent to fill. Mrs. Whitney formerly lived in Boston, where she was corresponding secretary of the New England Woman's Press Association and had much to do with the early fame of that organization. It was in Boston that she won her spurs as "Dinah Sturgis." Mrs. Whitney is a prominent member of the Twelfth Night Club of New York, the Author's Society, the American Academy of Sciences, and of the New England Society of Women (for which she refused to stand as president at the last election). In her new editorial capacity she will have one or two trips to Europe every year and a lot of interesting work to do besides.

A rather misleading paragraph has made its appearance in a number of the newspapers in the North to the effect that Mrs. Booker T. Washington was defeated for the presidency of the National Association of Colored Women at the recent meeting held in Buffalo because of the fact that she, with her husband, attended a reception given by the Twentieth Century Club of Buffalo. It is learned that this statement is not true. Mrs. Washington was not a candidate for the presidency and was a strong and enthusiastic supporter of another for the position. The fact that Mrs. Washington was nominated against her protest and a few votes cast for her also in spite of her protest, perhaps laid the foundation for the statement that she was defeated. Mrs. Washington has uniformly supported others for the presidency of the Association in the belief that she is in a better position to do more good by not holding office than by holding it.

THE CLUB WOMAN

Unanimously adopted at Milwaukee as
THE OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE GENERAL FEDERATION

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To Clubs of Five or more, 75 cents each Subscriber
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Address, 52 Atherton Street, Egleston Square, Boston.

THE WOMEN WHO WON'T.

By Alice M. Wood.



RECENT number of the CLUB WOMAN tells very graphically of the inner feelings of the woman who wants to be president of her club. The alternations of hope and fear are well described; her lurking doubt of her friends as to their probable vote in her favor or the reverse is clearly portrayed; her feverish anxiety as to the result of the ballot is made the subject of appreciative comment.

But how about the woman to whom the idea of the presidency is a nightmare? Still more, how about that club which is filled with just such women?

Sometimes I wonder if the club to which I have the honor of belonging is absolutely unique in the history of clubs. We number one hundred and twenty, and not one of the number wishes to be president. Of ambition, by which sin fell the angels, we haven't a particle; nay, more; we know not the meaning of the word. Our idea of a model club would be one in which other people are the officers, other women are on the committees, other members write the papers, while we sit in our comfortable chairs and listen and do fancy work.

As the time approaches when officers for the coming year are to be elected, a feeling of restlessness and anxiety pervades the club. We debate within ourselves whether we shall attend the club sessions or not. Either course seems fraught with danger, for if we go some one sees us, and is thereby reminded to nominate us, and if we stay away there are the gravest fears that those present will gaily elect the absentees to office.

When the day for election can be postponed no longer, we take our seats apprehensive, and eye each other furtively. Nominations from the floor are in order. We begin at the easy end of the list, and the positions of board members, the two secretaries, and treasurer are filled with no real opposition on the part of those elected. With the vice-presidency our real trouble begins, and after many refusals we decide to let that matter remain until after the election of a president.

Half a dozen women rise to their feet to nominate a president, fearing that, without extraordinary diligence on their part, their own names may come up for consideration.

"I nominate Mrs. Bunker."

"I nominate Mrs. Frank."

"I nominate Mrs. Monroe."

"I nominate Mrs. Blake."

"I nominate Miss Davis."

Mrs. Bunker rises hastily and says: "Madame President, it will be utterly impossible for me to fill the office, and I positively decline."

Mrs. Frank says: "I have no time to devote to this matter, as I expect to be busy all summer."

Mrs. Monroe says: "I expect to be out of town the greater part of the summer (this resolution having been formed during the last five minutes) and it will be absolutely impossible for me to accept this office."

Mrs. Blake says: "It seems very strange to me that the business of this club should follow a round composed of practically the same people year after year. There certainly ought to be enough executive ability among the new members of this club so that the charter members may be excused from interminable office holding. I utterly refuse to be considered in the light of a candidate for any office whatever."

Miss Davis gazes reproachfully around as she complains:

"I've been corresponding secretary of this club two years, on

the literary committee two years, press committee three years, and dramatic committee three years; if that isn't enough to entitle a person to a rest I don't know what is. I certainly shall not accept of any other office whatever in the gift of the club."

Among the many undertones may be gathered such remarks as these:

"If anyone thinks I'm going to spend this lovely summer weather chasing about this city hunting up committees, she's mighty mistaken."

"I'm thinking seriously of leaving this club anyway; I always wanted to know why thread twists one way and silk the other, and I thought if I joined a literary society I'd find out. I've belonged to one nearly a year and I don't know yet, and what's more I don't believe anyone else knows, and I'm sick and tired of coming up three flights of stairs and not learning anything."

"I promised Mrs. Koon if she wouldn't nominate me for anything I wouldn't nominate her; it shows just how much faith you can put in some folks' word."

"I put in two solid weeks as member of the dramatic committee, chasing this town over last winter for characters for a Shakespeare play that would be elevated and refined, and all I found was Adam and one duke, and I've had enough of working for this club."

Above the murmur sounds a voice:

"I nominate Mrs. Wood."

Elaborate display of silence on the part of Mrs. Wood.

The nomination is repeated. Mrs. Wood begins another leaf on her fancy work.

A neighbor nudges her, and she rises slowly to her feet, inquiring:

"Madam President, did I hear my name spoken?"

"You have been nominated for the presidency," replies the president.

"I scarcely think," replies Mrs. Wood severely, "that a deaf president would be a useful member of a club; and I'm deaf, very deaf, and (triumphantly) I'm growing deaf every day."

Subdued undertones again to the effect that some people's deafness wonderfully increased when they were asked to do anything.

"I nominate Mrs. Sibley."

"Madame President, I trust I know my limitations; it takes a person of peculiar ability to be president, and I am utterly unfitted for the office."

Bright thought on the part of another member. "I nominate Mrs. Curry."

Now Mrs. Curry is out of the city, but she has left behind valiant defenders, and one of them rises and says:

"Madame President, I think it's hardly fair to take advantage of a person's absence to put her into office. Mrs. Curry told me before she left that she positively would not accept any office whatever."

"Madame President," says another voice, "I move that the chair appoint a committee to secure a president and a vice-president and report at our next meeting."

The weary president puts the motion, reflecting meantime that her only hope of securing members for this committee is that by accepting a place thereon, they escape any danger of the position for themselves.

The committee is finally appointed, and starts out on its difficult mission. They go first to Mrs. Bunker and assure her fervently that she is the first choice of the club, but she continues persistent in her refusal.

They go to Mrs. Frank, and another member assures that she is the first choice of the club. They are equally unsuccessful.

They make the rounds of every member who would be likely to be persuaded into accepting the position, but finally sit down discouraged.

"I do hope and pray," said one, "that those we have been to will have sense enough to keep the matter to themselves; it's awful to know the committee comes to you only as a last resort."

"I thought I observed signs of weakening on Mrs. Bunker's part the last time we were there. Let's go back right after breakfast tomorrow morning."

And they did; but that wary woman had discovered their approach, and fled by the back door over to Mrs. Moon's.

"She's out," said the maid, "and she won't be back all day."

"We will wait," said the committee firmly, and seated themselves.

Seeing the uselessness of her flight, Mrs. Bunker returned to face the situation, steadfast in her refusal.

"If you'll be president, Mrs. Mackenzie says she will take the vice-presidency, and you know how friendly you are, and there's such a nice lot of officers already elected, most of them personal friends of yours, and you won't have a bit of trouble with your committees, and you're the first choice of the club and have been all along, and they don't want anyone else if they can only get you, and everybody'll be ready to help you, and we'll all make things easy for you"—and the committee stopped to take breath.

But they were obliged to go home to dinner disappointed. They returned in the evening, and day after day they might have been seen wending their way to the Bunker homestead.

In the end they prevailed, and amid joyful acclamations the names of Bunker and Mackenzie were voted upon and unanimously approved.

But wait; here comes the postscript, more important than the epistle itself.

Joy fled the Bunker domicile, for an anxious-eyed mother was ever in evidence. Sleep fled the tired eyelids of the president-elect. Day after day she made her rounds, indefinitely hoping that if the committees could only be made up in time for the year book something would occur to relieve her of the terrible strain.

Then her good angel intervened, and business affairs of the head of the house hinted at a removal from the city. The associations of a quarter of a century are cast aside and the president-elect contemplates the change with much less dismay than she would have felt had it occurred two months ago.

Yes, it is decided; our president's family are going to Ann Arbor: we are once more a flock without a head, and we anxiously ask ourselves the following questions:

"What is Mrs. Mackenzie going to do about it? Will she resign from the club, or will she merely have nervous prostration?"

Meanwhile we carefully avoid the block whereon the vice-president elect resides. No news is better than some news.

How would it do to insert in the columns of the CLUB WOMAN the following advertisement:

"Wanted. A president for a bright, active, ambitious club of 120 members. Position offers unusual attractions. No reasonable offer refused."

ALICE M. WOOD.

This is the true club spirit: "My duties as librarian have so increased as to leave little time for club life, therefore you are more welcome than ever, keeping me in touch with the things I love, but may not be of. I send you the enclosed for renewal."

JULIA M. WALSH.
Ottawa, Kansas.

Of all the magazines that come to me none is so eagerly opened as the CLUB WOMAN.

MRS. CHARLES GORST,
President Woman's Club at Baraboo, Wis.

THE NEW ENGLAND WOMAN.



N THE "Atlantic Monthly" for July Kate Stephens has an appreciative article on the "The New England Woman" which will be widely read and discussed wherever the New England woman lives or her descendants have emigrated. "In our country there has been long familiar, in actual life and in tradition," says Miss Stephens, "a corporate woman, known as 'the New England woman.' Doubtless, when she landed upon our shores, some two hundred and fifty years ago, she was a hearty, even-minded, rosy-cheeked, full-fleshed English lass. Once here, in her physical and mental make-up, under pioneer conditions and influenced by our electric climate, a differentiation began, an unconscious individualizing of herself. This was far, far back in the time of the Pilgrim mothers.

"She has always been most at home in the narrow village of her forebears, where the church and school were in simpler days, and still at times are the powers oftenest quoted and most revered. It was in the quiet seclusion of the white homes of these villages that in past generations she gained her ideals of life. Such a home imposed what to women of the world at large might be inanity. But, with a self-limitation almost Greek, she saw within those clap-board walls things dearest to a woman's soul, a pure and sober family life, a husband's protective spirit, the birth and growth of children, neighborly service,—keenly dear to her,—for all whose lives should come within touch of her active hands, and an old age guarded by the devotion of those to whom she had given her activities.

"Under such conditions and in such homes she had her growth. The tasks that engaged her hands were many. She rose while it was yet night; she looked well to the ways of her household, and eat not the bread of idleness. In housekeeping, which in her conservative neighborhood and among her primary values meant almost up to this hour, not directing nor helping hired people in heaviest labors, but rather all that the phrase implied in pioneer days, her energies were spent, herself cooking, herself spinning the thread and weaving, cutting out and sewing all family garments and household linen, herself preserving flesh, fish and fruits. To this she added the making of yeast, candles, and soap for her household, their butter and cheese, perhaps also these foods for market sale, at times their cider, and even elderberry wine for their company, of as fine a color and distinguished a flavor as the gooseberry which the wife of immortal Dr. Primrose offered her guests. Abigail Adams herself testifies that she made her own soap, in her early days at Braintree, and chopped the wood with which she kindled her fires. In such accomplishments she was one of a great sisterhood, thousands of whom served before and thousands after her.

"In such a life as this first arose the subjective characteristics at which so many gibes have been written, so many flings spoken, at which so many burly sides have shaken with laughter. Like almost every dwarfed or distorted thing in the active practical world, 'New England subjectivity,' is a result of the short-sightedness of men, and the wrongs they have done one another. Nowadays, in a more objective life, this accent of the ego is pronounced irritating. But God's sequence is apt to be irritating.

"The New England woman's subjectivity is a result of what has been, the enslaving by chance, the control by circumstance, of a thing flexible, pliant, ductile (in this case a hypersensitive soul), and its endeavor to shape itself to certain lines and forms.

"But scattered far and wide over the granitic soil of New England there have been the women unmarried *** women who took a positive joy in self-negation and self-sacrifice, and evidenced

in the perturbations and struggles of family life a patience, a dumb endurance, which the humanity about them, and even that of a later day, could not comprehend, and commonly translated into apathy or unsensitiveness. The legendary fervor and devotion of the saints of other days pale before their self denying discipline. But instead of gaining, as in the mediæval faith, the applause of contemporaries, and, as in those earlier days, inciting veneration and enthusiasm as a 'holy person,' the modern sister, who lived in her small world very generally an upper servant in a married brother's or sister's family, heard reference to herself in many phrases turning upon her chastity. Her very classification in the current vernacular turned upon her condition of sex. And at last she witnessed for her class an economic designation, the essence of vulgarity and the consummation of insolence,—'superfluous women'; that is, 'unnecessary from being in excess of what is needed,' women who had not taken husbands, or had lived apart from men.

"Social changes—a result of the Zeitgeist—within the last two generations have brought a broadening of the conception of the "sphere" of women. Puritan instincts have been dying. Rationalism has to a degree been taking their place. While, on the other hand (one may say this quite apart from construing the galvanic twitchings of a revived mediævalism in ecclesiastic and other social affairs as real life), there have also come conception of the liberty and dignity of womanhood, independent or self-dependent, equal to those which prevailed in the mediæval world. A popular feeling has been growing that a woman's sphere is whatever she can do excellently. What effect this will have on social relations at large we cannot foresee. From such conditions another chivalry may spring! And on New England soil!

"The old phase of the New England woman is passing. It is the hour for some poet to voice her threnody. Social conditions under which she developed are almost obliterated. She is already outnumbered in her own home by women of foreign blood, an ampler physique, a totally different religious conception, a far different conduct, and a less exalted idea of life. Intermixtures will follow and racial lines will gradually fade, and in the end she will not persist. Her passing is due to the unnumbered husbandless and the physical attenuation of the married,—attenuation resulting from their spare and meagre diet, and, it is also claimed from the excessive household labor of the mothers. More profoundly causative—in fact, inciting the above conditions—was the debilitating religion impressed upon her sensitive spirit. Mayhap in this present decay some Moira is punishing that awful crime of self-sufficing ecclesiasticism. Her unproductivity—no matter from what reason, whether from physical necessity or a spirit searching flight from the wrath of God—has been death."

Seven Times One is the name of a charming song composed by Isabel Stewart North, a member of the Bradford, Pa., Women's Club and dedicated to the General Federation. The words, of course are Jean Ingelow's, and Mrs. North, who is a musician of rare ability and has a number of published compositions noted for their individuality and grace, has caught their spirit beautifully.

The Bradford Woman's Club is out with their Year Book for the ensuing year, done very daintily with a Dutch windmill on the cover. This is most appropriate, as the program gives a full outline for the study of Holland from Cæsar's time until the present. The president is Mrs. Clara S. Groves, and the corresponding secretary is Mrs. Ida M. Houghton.

AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

[Waukesha, Wis., July 3-10, 1901.]



TO within recent years the three agencies in the development of libraries in America have been the old-fashioned lyceum, the press and private benefactors. The great recent development is due to that most powerful agency in our intellectual life—the woman's club. Through this agency, free public libraries are being started throughout the length and breadth of America at the rate of one to three each week; while 3400 traveling libraries, containing over 13,000 volumes have been sent out within the past four years.

It is surprising that with all this library activity, no alliance has ever been formed between the General Federation of Women's Clubs and the American Library Association. Such an alliance instituted between the National Educational Association and the American Library Association has been productive of great results; and a library section of the National Education Association has been held at each session for the past five or six years.

Many club women serve as members of boards of trustees of libraries, while many others act as voluntary librarians, etc. Many libraries of the country are directly supported by women's clubs, while there are thousands of traveling libraries, as we have said, scattered through isolated districts, under the ownership and control of women's clubs.

At the Denver conference of the Federation of Women's Clubs, a library session was held, addressed by librarians and club women, this being the first time that library interests were directly recognized by the Federation. At the Milwaukee meeting a bureau of library information, in charge of a library worker and committee, was established in the public library building at which exhibits of traveling libraries, library appliances and devices, picture bulletins, etc., were shown to many thousands of interested women.

For the first time in the history of the American Library Association, the work of the women's clubs was recognized at the recent meeting of the association at Waukesha, Wis. A session was devoted to this subject and addresses were given by interested club women. Mrs. Belle C. Stoutenborough, of Plattsburgh, N.Y., spoke on the "Relation of women's clubs to libraries."

As a preface to her talk, Mrs. Stoutenborough sketched very briefly the growth of the great organization, the woman's club. In spite of adverse criticism it had proved beyond question that its growth has developed from an inner germ. "For 3000 years a germ of wheat rested in a mummy's hand. Submitted to the chemical action of the earth it became a living thing. This age is remarkable for organization to get the best out of our opportunities. I believe it is safe, because back of this organization is consecrated personality and many of its members are living examples of the old saying, 'Awakening souls cannot afford to be selfish.' There is no better investment, none which will bring you richer returns than the public library movement."

As an illustration of the topic assigned her, Mrs. Stoutenborough told what Nebraska club women had done to further the literary work. "At the second annual meeting of the Nebraska Federation of Women's Clubs, Mrs. Beattie, the acting president, arranged for a twenty-minute talk to be followed by a brief discussion on traveling libraries. Melvil Dewey, of New York, was just starting out his traveling libraries and so great was his success in the Empire state that the spirit of this movement extended to other states. Here was our opportunity. What had been done in

New York could be done in Nebraska, although upon a smaller scale, by the club women. The secretary in recording the meeting said: 'The audience at once caught the enthusiasm and a committee was appointed to formulate a plan for the immediate crystallization of the idea.' Some \$200 was subscribed, sixty books purchased and sent out to eight different clubs the first year—a small beginning, but it is today an educational factor in our state. It has not only enabled club women to pursue certain lines of study which would have been impossible without the aid of these books, but they have created a desire in the minds of other members of the family to possess good books. The clubs receiving these books are at no expense, except express charges in returning them to the librarian.

"The year in which this movement was inaugurated was known as the 'drouth year,' and the poet wrote:

'Amber fields and amber sky,
Amber all the lands and dry
Where Nebraska's farm lands lie.'

The wind came out of the south and left the corn fields seered and blasted, but it fanned into life the library spirit in Nebraska.

"In 1897 the Nebraska Library Association introduced a bill to create a library commission and establish a system of traveling libraries. It passed the lower house and was 'lost to sight, though to memory dear' in the Senate Chamber. In 1899 the same bill was considered by the Legislature, but it never reached the Senate Chamber. The 'sifting committee' did their work well and the germ of wheat rested in the mummy's hand.

"During the meeting of the General Federation of Women's Clubs held in Milwaukee last June, a bureau of library information was in operation in an upper room of the public library. Mrs. Buchwalter, of Ohio, chairman of the program committee, was the originator of this 'bureau' but the presiding genius in that room was Miss Stearns, the pioneer woman of the Northwest in the traveling library movement.

"A Nebraska club woman spent a greater part of the week in that 'upper room,' and there she learned what the women of other states have done to further the spread of library work. She touched the hem of Miss Stearns's enthusiasm and went home determined to secure library legislation if possible in Nebraska the coming session of the Legislature. To this end she presented a plan at the meeting of the N. F. W. C., held at Lincoln the second week in October, 1900. The Federation formally and unanimously adopted the plan, and a committee was appointed to co-operate with the Nebraska Library Association. The committee began at once to send out literature to the 3000 club women. There was a suggestive program for 'Library Day,' there was a copy of a model petition which was to be circulated not only in the towns, but in the farming communities. These petitions were afterwards forwarded to the members of the Legislature, personal letters written and personal interviews with individual members—indeed club women worked as a unit, and as a result House Roll No. 20, carrying an appropriation of \$4000, became a law and demonstrated what women's clubs can do to further the work of the library, for we are to have traveling libraries sent up and down our state, beginning early in the fall."

In closing, Mrs. Stoutenborough paid a tribute to the Wisconsin club women, and prophesied that "all good things" would come to the library movement, for the germ no longer rests in the mummy's hands.

Mrs. E. J. Dockery, of Boise, Idaho, followed with a most interesting paper on "How a Library Commission was Secured in Idaho." This was one of the brightest papers of the conference and in view of the fact that the club women of Illinois, Missouri, California, Arkansas, Oklahoma, etc., are endeavoring to secure similar legislation, the paper is given in full. Mrs. Dockery said:

The subject assigned to me might perchance admit of some

attempt at rhetoric, as indeed it would be difficult to select any one of the many phases of the great cause of public libraries for discussion that does not invite eloquence, since every feature of the cause demands the highest and best in language if it is to be appropriately and adequately discussed.

However, I anticipate this assemblage desires a plain rather than an ornamented tale of how the Woman's Clubs of Idaho secured a library commission, and, I take it, my duty to you and to my subject will be eloquently and serviceably performed in the ratio that I cling to simplicity.

I bring to you an accurate and complete history of the course adopted by the club women of my state in securing library legislation, as I personally participated in the work with other members of the Woman's Columbia Club, the organization that had the direct and immediate charge of the subject.

I come not here to boast but to greet you with the gratifying report that our efforts were crowned with complete success, and to tell you how it was accomplished and to bid you, if you will, do likewise.

I shall withstand all temptations to indulge in flights of fancy or theoretic speculation and shall confine myself to a recital of our *modus operandi* from the beginning to the consummation of a library commission in Idaho. My excuse for this course is our success—and the world rarely complains at success, but is content to know how it has been and may be again achieved.

It is a somewhat embarrassing confession to make that Idaho, with its area of 87,000 square miles and a population of 164,000 souls, and its soubriquet of "The Gem of the Mountains," has not a free circulating library. I make this statement, however, to emphasize the virgin field in which we had to labor and the munificence of our legislators when we consider the various tax burdens are so many and the number so few to bear them.

Boise City, the capital of our state, with a population of 10,000, is the home of the Woman's Columbia Club of 200 members, and I indulge in no vainglory and violate no confidence when I frankly rank it among the leading women's clubs of the nation. This club, among its many achievements, established and almost wholly supports a growing public library of 2750 volumes at Boise; and its members stand in the vanguard and do yeoman's service as leaders and in the ranks in all causes to advance the moral, intellectual and material good of all the people of the state that has granted women equal suffrage with men.

The club strongly urges the formation of other woman's clubs throughout the state and encourages at all times the organization and development of free libraries.

The first really effective and aggressive step of the club in this direction, and which led to important results, was the adoption of the free traveling library scheme. Its zealous members, by united action and individual effort, accumulated sufficient funds to put into circulation fifteen traveling libraries with a total of 800 volumes, and invited discussion of this work in the public press.

At the 1899 State Teachers' meeting, representatives of the club on invitation espoused the cause of the traveling library and libraries generally. The demand for library cases soon exhausted the Columbian Club's ability to respond, and then an appeal for legislative aid was determined upon, and systematic methods, principally through the press, were pursued to awaken public sentiment favorable to the election of friendly legislators.

After the election of the legislators in 1900 the Columbian Club sent circular letters to each one, setting forth the merits of the two bills the club had prepared and upon which its energies were concentrated, namely: A bill creating a state library commission, and a bill authorizing common councils of cities and governing bodies of communities to levy a tax, not to exceed one mill, on the assessed valuation of property for the establishment and maintenance of free reading rooms and libraries.

Similar circular letters were sent to each of the seventy-five newspapers published in the state. The woman's clubs were importuned to co-operate, and also all public school officials, teachers and educators of the state. The press responded right royally, with one single exception, and book lovers and educators of high and low degree lent their willing assistance. Representatives of the club again appeared before the 1900 annual State Teachers' meeting and secured an official endorsement from that body for the proposed library legislation. The State Teachers' Association, in addition, advocated a law requiring that 3 per cent of all school moneys be set aside as a fund for school libraries, to which the club women gave their aid and which also became a law.

At the convening of the Legislature in January of this year the leaven had begun to work, thus paving the way for successful lobbying—to use a somewhat disfavored term—by the official representatives of the Columbian Club.

The first step was the selection of a conspicuous legislator to stand sponsor for our bills. In this we encountered an embarrassment of riches in capable legislative material, but finally selected Senator S. P. Donnelly, who cheerfully assumed the duty and exerted the full force of his wide popularity and marked ability from the time of his introduction of the bills until the final vote upon them.

The club members held frequent conferences with the educational committees of both houses of the Legislature and other legislators especially interested in educational matters and made plain to them the inestimable benefits of the bills we championed.

And in this connection I desire to make grateful acknowledgment to the library workers of Wisconsin, as it was while a resident of this state I received from them my first library inspiration; and particularly do I desire to acknowledge our indebtedness to Mr. F. A. Hutchins, secretary of Wisconsin library commission, whose personal communications and generous supply of library literature enabled us to fully present our subject and to meet all objections raised by some of the legislators.

Every member of the Legislature, with the exception of one in the lower house, was buttonholed—to use another beraggled term—and the consequence of that oversight was manifested on the final voting day.

The club members received persistently polite and considerate attention in every instance from every legislator and were never interrupted except with a laughing suggestion that: "You need not waste any time with me; I'm with you heart and vote—just you see Senator So-and-So and Representative So-and-So, they need a little bracing up." And forthwith the respective So-and-Sos were genuinely braced against all possibility of falling down.

In the meantime, the club requested the home papers of the legislators to continue to urge favorable action; and the club women from all parts of the state by letters, personal visits and petitions to the legislators did likewise.

The instinct of partisanship, a peculiarity of all legislative bodies, was not manifested in the least.

On the day of the final vote in the Senate committee of the whole, the Columbian Club were notified and attended in a body—the courtesy of the floor being extended to us.

Imagine our consternation when the question was submitted to an aye and nay vote at not a voice being raised in its favor, save Senator Donnelly's. For a few moments silence so profound that it was almost palpable prevailed: when presently Senator Kinkaid who was in the chair, without calling for the nays, solemnly announced: "The ayes have it;" and delight supplanted our agonized distress as the pleasantries at Senator Donnelly's expense and ours dawned upon us.

The bill was then placed upon its final passage and the senators, who hesitated in their support on the ground of economy only, announced that they would vote in favor of the bill but desired it expressly understood they did so because they were intimidated by the presence of the Columbian Club. The best of spirits prevailed and our bill providing for a state library commission of five members, two at least to be women, passed the Senate unanimously—the president of the State University and the superintendent of public instruction to be ex-officio members and the other three members to be appointed by the governor; and the law appropriated \$6000 for the purchase of traveling library books and the maintenance of the commission for two years.

The bill was sent to the lower house to take its course in that body, but we were denied the privilege of practicing intimidation there. Immediately upon its arrival in the house, a member moved that it be made a special order of business and be immediately placed upon its final passage, and that a polite message be sent to the president of the Columbian Club that the house would perform its solemn duties without the assistance of coercion of that club.

The bill passed the house unanimously, save for the solitary negative vote of the member whom, by an inexplicable oversight, we failed to interview and who announced he so voted for that reason.

This library commission bill was by all odds the most conspicuous matter before the Legislature; and the enrolled bill submitted to the governor for signature was elaborately prepared and adorned with the club colors by the attaches of the Legislature.

I deemed it fitting to borrow from the Columbian Club, for those who might be interested to see, the illuminated copy of the bill presented by the attaches to the club with the photographs and autographs of the legislative members and the club colors attached.

The commission has been in existence three months or, more properly speaking, less than two months; for the necessary preliminary work did not enable us to get before the public until May.

Already we have been invited to assist and direct the formation of six libraries, and to select books for the state penitentiary library, and have placed in circulation ten new traveling library cases in addition to the fifteen cases donated to the state by the Columbian Club and have twenty more cases in preparation.

While the law provides for the appointment of at least two women on the commission, the governor appointed three, two of whom are members of the Columbian Club; and our superintendent of public instruction being a woman we have four of the five members; and what is more especially to the point—they are all club women.

Woman's clubs may, with propriety, I think, lay claim to some credit for library laws in Idaho; and yet it is significant that the reason for their power lies in the fact that the women of our state have in their hands the wand of progress and civilization, the most powerful and bloodless, offensive and defensive weapon of earth—the ballot. In the hand of the frailest of our sex this powerful weapon can strike as deadly a blow at evil or as strenuous a blow for good as it can in the hands of the brawniest of fighting men; no moral wrench of whatever size and strength but what the very gentlest of our number can cancel his registered will on election day; for an aspiring public servant to dare oppose a righteous cause, means such defeat—for womanhood inevitably arrays itself against the hosts of error.

The women of our state, marshaled under the leadership of woman's clubs, stood in an unwavering and united array for all our library laws and every other law that stood for good; and there were, all told, fifteen bills affecting education enacted into laws at the last session.

Whatever of inspiration and encouragement the success of woman's clubs in Idaho may give our sister clubs in sister states, the success of woman's suffrage there, at any rate, will help to silence the scoffers' sneers and help put this ballot-sword, forged in the workshop of right and justice, in the hand of every woman.

Upon the conclusion of Mrs. Dockery's address, Miss L. E. Stearns moved that the council or executive committee of the American Library Association be requested to appoint a committee whose duty it shall be to consider the advisability of forming an alliance between the American Library Association and the General Federation of Women's Clubs.

This motion was unanimously adopted and the meeting thereupon adjourned.

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It is a good thing for the home women to see how the others work. It's a good thing for the woman who is interested in foreign missions to hear what the home missionary has to say. It's a good thing for the church worker to see what work is being done outside churches and vice versa. It's a good thing for the women who belongs to a fashionable charity to hear the plain-spoken tale of the worker in the slums. The woman who works in temperance societies is all the better for rubbing shoulders with the woman who makes flannel petticoats for the heathen and takes a glass of wine at dinner. We can't have the world made to suit our own little fads and fancies and beliefs, and it's a good thing we can't. How we'd hate it after we got it fixed! We'd be almost ready to take the short cut into the hereafter. There are so many of us in the world that it wouldn't be comfortable if everyone believed the same things, thought the same thoughts, or worked towards the same ends. We must, if we carry out the sisterhood of women idea, be very charitable towards those who don't fall in with our way of thinking. They may be quite right as they see things, and as they cannot help but see them—from heredity, from environment or from special physical or mental construction. We may be right as the thing seems to us. We haven't time or strength to whip the world into our way of thinking and working, and we'll have lived more usefully and have accomplished more if we live as nearly as possible up to our own ideas, and have a charitable feeling towards the ideals of other people—[Kate Friend in Waco Times-Herald.]

THE OPEN ARENA. THE COLOR QUESTION.



HAVE written above this "The Color Question," but I am not sure that in speaking thus I speak of more than a figment of the imagination, for I have yet to be convinced that we have before us a legitimate and genuine "color question;" and by this I mean that it seems to me most emphatically, at present, a forced issue. So far as I can discover, this trouble which is causing so much irritation to the general public, is by no means epidemic, but consists of two sporadic cases; and until it shows a tendency to spread further, the health of the body politic of this great organization, the General Federation, would scarcely seem to require such heroic treatment that a large portion of its membership be actually excised and discarded. Certainly these two clubs can form but an infinitesimally small proportion of the colored women of the country, and yet, did not one stop to look at the actual facts, one would think from the clamor over the matter, the amount of time that is being devoted to its discussion in clubs, and the space that is given up to it in the press of the day that the entire female colored population of the United States had joined hands in one common cause, and were demanding admission to this body.

Observation of the present status of this question shows me that there are three classes of women who are striving to force this matter to an issue: the agitators, the sentimentalists and the myopes. The two latter classes are composed altogether of white women, while the first contains both white and colored. The rest of the women who have given this matter any thought are apparently divided about equally between those who would refuse admission to the colored women, and those who counsel a making haste slowly.

Many of those in the first class are women who love to pose as reformers; not the kind of reformers who by quiet and persistent work, and by thoughtful action, really bring about reforms, but the kind who seem actually to go about the world seeking for an opportunity to clamor about reform, but not to take hold and work for reform; to demand that the existing order of things be changed, simply for the sake of change, not caring whether there really exists a need for change, or whether it will work harm. But in the present case some argue that great reforms, like the freeing of the slaves, come about by force and by vigorous measures. My friend, I think this present disturbance is on a very different basis from that trouble, and there is grave danger that much harm will be done, and bad blood engendered unnecessarily in the matter by the constant recurrence which is being had to this argument, but which seems to have so little real bearing on the case in hand. Instead of "agitators" in this matter, could we have "arbitrators," I think all causes would be better served.

The "sentimentalists" are the class who are horrified that there should be the least hesitation on this question of the admission of the colored clubs; but after they have said, "Why, of course, they must be admitted," if you proceed to question them, you discover they have not really thought about the matter at all. They can only reveal to the inquirer that they have no experience to entitle them to form an opinion; they know nothing whatever in fact of this matter of which they talk so loudly, but they "feel" that it is right. They say there "should be no color line drawn," but they prove themselves in practice usually the quickest to draw a color line. You nearly always, by questioning and observation, find this woman the one, who in spite of her expressed opinion, also "feels" the most unreasoning horror of a skin of a different color from her own. Sometimes she will attempt to excuse herself by

saying she knows "it is not right to feel so, but she cannot help it;" failing to see that she is thus arguing against her own cause. Is not this altogether too serious a question in which to be guided by sentimentalism and hysterical emotion. We should do more than "feel"—we should think.

Then there is the third class—the myopes—the near-sighted people; and they are the ones that complicate the question, this question most of all in the North. These women are the very salt of the earth; they possess the most blameless lives, the tenderest hearts and the most scrupulous consciences. A woman like this sees what she considers the one right thing for her to do, as seen from her one standpoint, and then with all the strength of her rectitude, she insists that this is the one course to be pursued by all, however circumstances may differ. This near-sightedness of hers makes it hard for the rest of us to do what we think right, for we love her, we look up to her, we have followed her in many things, but here we realize that we see further than she does and we dare to oppose, though it be hard for her and harder for us.

We should remember that radical or root changes come ever from underneath and from the inside, not from the outside and we see signs in this matter that growth is beginning in the right way. Sometime this attempted reform of prejudice, habits, custom, nay, of nature itself, may and probably will be accomplished; but it will come when the two races as a whole, and not in scattered examples, have made themselves high and grand and noble after long years of growth on both sides; and it will be this same growth that will unite them; whereas unwise and short-sighted attempts at forcing them together will but tend to drive the individual particles farther apart.

I once had this rule given to me in regard to forming new acquaintances. "Does she need you, or do you need her?" This rule will work well in the present case, I think. Do we need to open our doors still further when we are told over and over again that our Federation is growing unwieldy and cumbersome, and that even those who have enjoyed its benefits must be deprived of these advantages? Would there not be a little reason for a cry of injustice if rules were adopted whereby white delegates were greatly restricted in numbers, and colored ones admitted to the coveted privileges?

Again, are the colored women so much in advance of us that we need their thoughts and ideas in advancing our lines of work which have progressed so rapidly until almost overshadowed, as at present, by this one subject of discussion? We have certainly done very well without them, and it would scarcely seem that we need them when we balance against the good that we might gain the harm that would follow their admission, namely, the withdrawal of the Southern contingent. We should also consider the determined opposition to such a step by Northern women who know whereof they speak; for, as has been previously pointed out in these columns, the Northern women who advocate this measure are almost entirely those who speak of the colored people from the standpoint of theory only and not of practice.

Do they need us? I think it is conceded on all hands that they do; but do they need our help the most in the way it would come to them by this step or can it be given far more effectually in other ways? It is universally conceded today, by those who have made the deepest study of such subjects, that the best way to aid any person or body of persons is to help them to help themselves. In our almsgiving we strive to reach the root of the matter, instead of merely giving that temporary aid which really tends to pauperize. So we should strive now to help those who demand our aid, by teaching them to help themselves.

A wise physician does not keep a patient forever bolstered up with stimulants, but rather gives him tonics that he may gain his own strength and power. So it was too with the white women as long as they leaned on the men for executive ability, for organizing

power, for leadership, they were but the fringes on the kite tail of the world's progress, with often a tendency to be so over-ornamental that they were really a hindrance, but now that they have learned to depend on themselves, know from actual experience that they have brains and can use them, that same world's progress is materially aided. Will it not be so with the colored woman? Will she not develop most rapidly and in the healthiest way if she depends on herself? To the Northern sentimentalists it seems that mere contact with the white race is all that is needed to equalize the two, but she forgets that this contact is no new thing. She forgets that for thirty years these other people have been free to seek whatever they desire, and if she has not stood side by side with them and associated with them, whose is the fault?

She should also remember that previous to the abolition of slavery while there were many parts of the South where the condition of the colored people was worse than that of the animals on the same plantation, even as bad as in some of our own lower classes in cities today; there were also thousands of other Negroes who were in such close contact with the most cultivated and educated and refined women of the South, that one wonders how it can be that they are not today far above their present level. Surely we will not claim that it is simply because they had not the advantage of coming in contact with similar classes of Northern women, for the Southern women have shown very conclusively in this very Federation work that they are in every point our equals, even if previously from lack of contact, we had doubted this fact.

People at this point always begin to say, "Why there was Fred Douglas, and then Mr. and Mrs. Booker Washington."

It is always a very safe thing to say that if the dead were alive they would support your opinions, for that is an argument that your opponent has no means of refuting, but surely Mr. and Mrs. Booker Washington would never deny that independence of the white race and reliance on their own efforts is what their people need, and, in fact, is it not this very dependence on the whites for every smallest necessity of life that is proving the worst result of slavery?

The colored women have seen these needs themselves and have begun to meet them in the most practical way by organizing their National Federation of Colored Women's Clubs, and recently by the Southern Federation of Colored Women's Clubs. The special work of this Southern Federation is to help establish kindergartens for the colored children, and it seems to me that in this work they have found the right end of the thread of this tangled skein. It is a beginning of that which shall teach the younger generations right ideas and show the colored people how to help themselves. Heretofore the Southern people have poured out their scanty funds for the primary education of the Negro, and the charitable Northern people have given much money for his secondary education; but with the exception of the isolated attempts at industrial education this has been a mere passive reception on the part of the colored man of what has been done for him, with no struggle on his part to help himself. It has always been a recognized fact that it is by effort that we gain strength, and by struggling that at last we conquer. In the case of this Southern movement we have almost the first thing done by the colored women and for the colored women without having the reins of the executive held in the hands of the whites, and with no assistance save in the way of funds, I think, and it should surely be encouraged by the Northern women as it has been by the Southern women.

In the name of all humanity and higher civilization, for which our General Federation is supposed to stand, let us help these people on, but let us do so in the spirit of modern philanthropy and science, and not in the old time pauperizing way of giving. Let us not say in act if not in word, "Never mind your own Federations. They cannot amount to much, for they are only colored women's organizations. Here is a nice white woman's Federation

that you must come into. It makes no difference if in so doing you neglect your own work irreparably and totally destroy ours. We think you ought to come or ought to want to come, or, at least, some of us think so, and you must come to teach these people a lesson who think otherwise, even if for no other reason. Then, again, we want to show that we possess a broad spirit of equality and regard you as sisters."

Would we not be showing quite as broad a spirit of equality, quite as much real kindness, should we say, "My sister, it is very evident from what you have thus far done that our hopes and aims are one—to seek to lift the world to a higher level. You have organized your forces for this fight, and we have also organized ours. Now we bid you godspeed, and ask that you will do the same for us. If in any way we can aid you, since we are a larger and an older body than you, we will gladly and freely do so, since we are both striving to do the same work, but each, as needs must be, in the way best suited to our needs, our temperament, our circumstances."

If it is discovered that to aid our respective attempts to battle against wrong and ignorance and uplift the banners of right, of a broader education and a nobler humanity, why could there not be arranged a biennial or quadrennial joint meetings of the two Federations for conference and advice, or perhaps such meetings of the executive boards of these two bodies, rather than to force to an issue now this matter, which can only serve to disrupt the one and weaken the other without serving any good purpose? If there is any principle at stake in this, what can it be save "the greatest good of the greatest number?"

There may be women who would claim that they belong as much with the one of these bodies as the other, and that it works a hardship to them to be forced into the one; but to them we can only say that we are very sorry for them, but that since we cannot eliminate the laws of nature they must remain in the ranks of that Federation to which they are now tacitly assigned until the slow growth upward and forward for which we look shall have overcome innate prejudices as well as force of custom.

Why should we waste our time, as we are doing now, in trying to make oil and water mix, when there is no obvious necessity for mixing them, when both the oil and water are each equally valuable in its way and when there are so many of the pressing needs of the world strenuously demanding the best energies of each?

If we can carry out this plan of each Federation working along its own lines and in its own way, encouraged and helped by the other whenever necessary and advisable; if we can thus practically help the colored women to their rights and stop merely talking about their wrongs, then the other question of "Federation reorganization," which has become so apparently inextricably tangled with this, would also, I think, be virtually settled for a time. Since the Federation ship has sailed very well until it struck the little whirlpool it is in now, I think if the "color question" were out of the way it would stop spinning around and go on for a long time, illogically, perhaps, but safely, without any violent reconstructions or cataclysmal reorganizations.

EDITH M. CONANT,
Wells, Minn.

PRINCIPLES AND PREJUDICE.

ALMOST every article in the "Open Arena" contains the words of my title frequently reiterated but unfortunately not always correctly used.

There certainly is race prejudice in Georgia and its neighboring states, but it is between the Negroes and the ignorant whites.

The former have inherited a contempt for the "po' white trash" who in the old times owned no slaves and lived utterly shiftless lives, and this contempt was fully reciprocated,

But beyond the region of large plantations there is a large number of white people who have not in many instances had any intercourse with the Negroes. Their names show their descent from good old Scotch or Scotch-Irish stock. In the poverty which has been their lot from pioneer days they have become more and more ignorant; yet when given opportunity to study, many of them show the Scotch brain as well as brawn, and become prize-capturing students. These are the people whom we wish to educate, to lead out of their ignorance, that they may be fitted to take their proper place in the battle of life. The club women of our part of the Union have no prejudice against the Negro; to us the whole question is a matter of principle, not of prejudice. The shield certainly has two sides, and we are the only ones who can see them both! That may sound like self-conceit, but it is only the assurance of those who know thoroughly the subject under discussion.

In the Georgia Federation a number of the active workers are women of Northern birth and training who for different lengths of time have lived in the South as wives and mothers. We came from different states, but are a unit in thinking that to admit clubs of colored women to the Federation would be a gigantic blunder. Yet when we express our convictions we are told, as was the writer at Milwaukee, "but you Southern women are so prejudiced." Is the Northern training so poor that the moment one moves south of Mason and Dixon's line all principles fade away? It is only when one has spent years of home life in the South that one can possibly appreciate all the difficulties of solving "the Negro question." Men of the greatest ability find it unsolvable.

Statistics may show that the Negro population of our whole country is only one-ninth of that of the whites, but unfortunately the colored race is so unequally distributed that in the cotton states it forms an enormous percentage of the population. Must we, then, consent to what with us are impossibilities?

One of the writers on this subject has given as a supposed reason for our objection to receiving the colored clubs, the fact that the Negro below Mason and Dixon's line is so greatly inferior to those of the same race above the line! No greater mistake could be made. There may be cases of highest culture and brilliancy among their number in the North, but so there are in the South; and vast numbers of those who, whether they have or have not book-learning, are good men and women. It is a libel on the race to regard the millions in the South as "trash"—no one down here does that. When horrors occur it is not the race that is blamed for them but the individual, who in many cases corresponds to a dangerous "tramp" in the North.

The Negro women, who in the old days were house-servants and trained by the wonderful mistress of the plantation, hold to the gentle manners imbibed from childhood, and have passed them on to their children and grandchildren. One can tell in a moment "a fiel' han'" or her children from those who have come under the direct influence of the white mistresses. And the principles of those white women and their daughters were and are quite as firmly held as those of any woman who has not had the responsibility of being the "ole miss" for perhaps several hundred human beings.

We Christian women of the South will do all in our power to keep both races pure and separate. Said a statuesque Negro girl to the writer, speaking of an immoral woman of her race, "My father says he'd sooner see us dead than that way."

In thus stating the case as we see it, argument seems absurd. The colored women have two federations of their own, the National Federation of Colored Women's Clubs and the Southern Federation of Colored Women's Clubs. Let us not then do them the injustice of receiving into our midst clubs of those of their own race who by education, finesse and aplomb are fitted to help their sisters. Mrs. Ruffin herself said at Milwaukee that the women of

her club had not desired to join the General Federation, but wished to keep the money necessary for dues to use in charitable work. Surely they were wiser than their leader.

The Georgia women invite their sisters of the General Federation to look upon this side of the shield also. To aid the Negroes, help the kindergarten work of the Southern Federation of Colored Women's Clubs—the work which we are anxious to enlarge because of the importance of beginning with the tiny children; and also helping the mothers by the allied mothers' meetings.

But don't call us "prejudiced" because our "principles" demand that we do everything possible to keep the races separate.

CAROLINE D. G. GRANGER,
Corresponding Secretary Georgia Federation.

THE SOCIAL SIDE ONLY?

IS IT necessary to consider the social side of the question regarding admission of colored persons into the Federation?

In the larger sense of sociability—knowing one's neighbor enough to speak pleasantly of the weather or other general topic, to bow and chat pleasantly in the car with a fellow club woman whom perhaps one never meets in one's own circle—in this larger sense are we not lessening but making more precious the group of perfectly congenial and understanding, close friends?

If we are ever to take up heartily and in man fashion the good works of the world we must not be petty and personal in it. Men are not.

An illustration of how men do things I observed not long ago.

I was the earliest comer to the office of a great specialist, and chose for myself the most comfortable corner of a big sofa. The other seats were stiff and formal, uninviting.

Presently an old lady and gentleman entered. They looked about, and each took one of the stiff chairs, quite far apart. I suggested to the lady that the sofa was more comfortable, but she barely acknowledged the courtesy. So we three sat, the clock ticking the minutes away. The old gentleman took up a magazine from the table, but read with difficulty in his dark corner.

In about ten minutes a young mother and father came in with their boy. The lady and child sat by me, her husband near the old gentleman, who said: "Good afternoon, sir! Think it's going to clear off?" Then followed a few comments from each about the weather, the elevated road, etc. The icy silence was broken, and the clock ceased to impress itself upon us.

I had courage to get a book of colored illustrations for the little boy and to talk to him about my own little boy at home who went to kindergarten. His mother talked a little. When the doctor came in there was a cheerful atmosphere.

Now, to me the old lady represents the old, narrow, stiff ideal of womanhood whose concern is to be agreeable only to those introduced.

A man's give and take of a kindly, courteous word to a stranger or casual acquaintance is the larger, broader, more humanized way, and is a habit the new woman ought to acquire. A man's social position is not affected by this, why should a woman's be?

We do not meet socially all persons because they are white. With an acquaintance among colored persons ranging from "Uncle Ned" and "Aunt Chloe" in their smoky cabin to that fine artist and gentleman, Mr. Tanner, I do feel that it is perfectly possible for any woman in the South or North to know socially or not, as she chooses, colored people.



There are grave problems concerning the colored folk before every white wife and mother in the South that we of the North can hardly comprehend. But the cause is just this substratum of ignorant, low-motived colored people. The first-class people may not be influenced directly, but what of the second-grade whites who are influenced, and will later pass this on to the better white classes? We cannot afford to live in touch (humanly speaking) with a besmirched and besmirching people.

To one who has begged a white boy, in a group of white boys, to cease firing a pistol in the streets of a large Southern city, until she could lead a frightened and invalid friend around a corner, the worry about colored people being met socially seems misplaced.

The worry ought to be about getting them and the same kind of whites educated and self respecting as quickly as possible. The longing to be respectable, if one did but know it, has kept many a born criminal out of jail, a fairly good husband and father and citizen. We need to foster that longing in others, black or white, for the good of this our country.

The Federation does not stand—it ought not to stand—for sociability. The real social life of its individual members cannot be imperiled by the members at large.

Surely the only sensible and practical way of settling the difficulty is for those clubs who are directly members of the General Federation to withdraw and be represented in that body through its delegates and members of the State Federations.

We of the North should not quarrel with the women of the South over a matter that is vital with them. In a state's exclusion of colored people we may see the continuance of the hateful conditions that cause our white members to object so strenuously, but that is the individual burden of each state. May those women upon whom rests the responsibility choose aright!

LYDIA H. JEWETT, Reading Mass.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

(Extract from President's address, June 1901, by request.)

ERHAPS it were wiser to close without any reference to the vexed question of "Color Line." I urged postponement of the matter last year as there was plenty of time for consideration; but the question must be met at the next Biennial.

If the Negro women are admitted to the General Federation the Southern white women will undoubtedly withdraw, leaving the organization sectional and composed of white women from the Northern States only. This would be a calamity and in my opinion would do infinitely more harm to the Federation than all the good that might be accomplished by the removal of the color line.

Upon the other hand the Massachusetts delegates seem determined to force the admission of colored women into the national conventions even if it results in the withdrawal of every white woman's club in the Southern States. Theoretically the Massachusetts position may be right, but the inevitable result will be the dismemberment of the national organization. It seems strange indeed that representative women of any race can be found so bent upon forcing social recognition from a different race even to the extent of the disruption if not destruction of the society into which they seek admittance. It is not as if admission into our Federation were indispensable to the intellectual advancement of Negro women. They have a National Federation of colored women clubs, and State organizations composed of countless individual clubs, chiefly in the South, all of which are said to receive warm encouragement and support from Southern white women's clubs.



THE CLUB WOMAN

Whether the Southern white women are justified in refusing to meet the Negro upon terms of social equality it is needless and unprofitable to discuss. It is a matter upon which their sentiments are unanimous, and no arguments have ever been advanced sufficient to affect their settled convictions on the subject.

If possible some solution of the question should be made which would regard these views of the Southern women, and not require them to associate with Negroes upon terms of social equality, and yet which would permit the Massachusetts and other Northern clubs to admit Negro women to local membership if they see fit.

Such a solution, it seems to me, would be to permit each club and each state organization to be the judge of its own membership—to admit colored women if it so desires; but that representatives to the General Federation should be composed of white women only. In this way it would be possible for any club so desiring to admit colored members, and give them all the benefits possible to be had from our organization, the only limitation being that such clubs in the General Federation must be represented by women of our own race. All possible benefits may thus be conferred upon colored women and without interference with the general sphere of usefulness of our Federation.

MRS. WINONA H. LYON.

OPEN PARLIAMENT.

Mrs. Emma A. Fox.

(Questions for this department should be sent to 21 Bagley avenue, Detroit, Mich.)



OES a motion for a roll call have to be seconded? Yes, and afterwards voted upon, unless previous provision has been made for ordering the roll call by a number less than a majority. The Constitution of the United States, Article I, Section 5, provides for a roll call in either house of the National Congress at the desire of one-fifth of those present. A common rule in small societies is to the effect that the roll must be called upon the request of three or five members.

If a motion is postponed till the next meeting can it then be taken from the table?

To take from the table is not the proper motion, because it has not been laid on the table. It may properly be considered at the meeting to which it has been postponed, under the head of unfinished business. When the order of unfinished business is reached, the president may say that the motion (repeating it) is before the assembly.

May a motion which has been passed at a regular meeting be reconsidered at a special meeting?

Not unless the reconsideration was included in the call for the meeting as business to be considered.

(a) Is it right for a presiding officer, not a member of the body, to decide an election which has been made by ballot, when there is a tie?

(b) If right, can she so decide by simply saying "I settle the election by voting for Mrs. —?"

(c) If after such an election a "hue and cry" is raised by those who claim the election is illegal, can it be made legal by a vote to legalize it at a subsequent meeting called for that purpose, the vote being unanimous only in the sense that no one voted against it?

(a and b) A presiding officer not a member of the body has no right to vote even in case of a tie unless there is a special provision

to that effect, as in the case of the President of the United States Senate.

(c) The vote at a subsequent meeting could not make the vote legal. At the first meeting there was no election. That was the time when the point of order should have been raised, and the presiding officer prevented from announcing an election. If for any reason the members could not remain together long enough to effect an election, they should have agreed upon a time and place for an adjourned meeting and then resumed balloting.

Such things would not occur if women were better informed on parliamentary law. But when there is no conflict they say they do not care for rules, none are ever needed in their societies, and then when there is a difference of opinion they are ignorant of what action to take to secure their rights.

A year ago four clubs in our county sent delegates to a meeting at which it was decided to form a Federation. A committee was appointed to draft constitution and by-laws, a president and secretary were chosen and a committee appointed to arrange a program for the next meeting which is to be held next week. Recently one of the clubs has sent letters to the other clubs asking them not to go on with the Federation.

(a) Had they any right to do this?

(b) Will it not be the duty of the president elected last year to preside?

(c) If the Federation is voted down the first hour, would she continue to preside?

(d) Should our programs for this meeting be headed as the Federation of —, giving all the names, or should the name of the disaffected club be omitted?

(e) The resolution of last year can be rescinded by a vote of all members if so desired, can it not?

(f) How can I cut off all discussion of the question?

(a) The club undoubtedly had a right to send letters to the other clubs asking them to vote not to continue the Federation, but perhaps it would have been in better taste if the members had decided on their own course and allowed the other clubs to do the same.

(b and c) It is certainly the duty of the president elected last year to preside until her successor is elected, or in case the delegates vote against continuing the Federation, she should preside even after such vote is taken during all the exercises, business or literary, until adjournment.

(d) The name of the Federation should be just the same as if you knew nothing about what the disaffected club is doing. You have no official notice of its withdrawal and the name of the Federation has not been officially changed.

(e) The resolution of last year can be rescinded by a majority vote of all delegates present and voting, but as the Federation has been formed even though in a tentative manner, a motion to disband, or a motion to adjourn sine die would be quite as appropriate. If a majority of delegates vote against continuing the Federation, that does not prevent those clubs which wish to continue from doing so. For illustration, suppose a number of persons assembled were considering the desirability of forming a society for a certain purpose, and suppose a very large proportion voted against the proposition. There is nothing to prevent the smaller number who are in favor of such an organization from carrying out their wishes.

(f) Discussion can be cut off only by a two-thirds vote on the motion for the previous question duly made and seconded. Rules limiting the time each member may occupy in debate, or any other rules, may be adopted by a majority vote. Such rules should be adopted at the beginning of the meeting.

THE UNIVERSITY EXTENSION DEPARTMENT.

An Outline for Studying the Epic Poem, "The Song of Roland."

RNOLD defines an epic poem thus: "It is one which tells the story of one great complex action in a grand style with fullness of detail."

"THE SONG OF ROLAND," THE GREAT EPIC OF FRANCE.

1. HISTORY.

1. Time, 12th century; Oxford manuscript—Digby No. 23.
2. Sources; earlier ballads.
3. Authorship unknown.

2. POPULARITY IN

1. France,
2. Spain,
3. Italy,

4. Germany,

5. England.

3. EPIC CHARACTERISTICS.

1. General action: War between Charles the Great and the Saracens.
2. Particular subject: Defeat of the rear-guard, death of Roland, and vengeance of the King.

4. STUDY OF PLOT.

1. Greatness of action; hero exalted; subject matter includes the whole physical, mental, and moral life of the French.
 2. Unity of action; well kept; hero is kept constantly before us; all episodes lead into this main thread of the story.
 3. Integrity of the action; only one—the treason of Ganelon and the vengeance of Charles the Great are dwelt upon only because of this relation to the hero, Roland.
 4. Parts of the action; arranged as to importance, rapid movement, climaxes well given; denouement not classic but epic.
 5. Epic heightening; sublimity of the heroic deeds of Roland and Oliver. Sublimity of the court of Charles the Great, St. 14. By use of the supernatural, the sun stands still; a marvelous storm in France.
 6. Epic anticipation: Dream of Charles the Great, St. 60, page 73. Ganelon's revelation. St. 36.
 7. Epic enumeration: St. 9. Marsiles presented to Charles the Great. St. 69. Names of the knights. St. 92. The pagan hosts.
 8. Epic formulae: St. 15. Charles tugging his beard, etc.
 9. Epic refrain: Friend Roland, sound your horn. Sts. 89, 90, 91, 93, 98. Response of the barons at the council. St. 16.
- Note—The above outline can be used for studying any epic poem as "Paradise Lost," or "The Idylls of the King."
10. Epic detail; Description of struggle between Roland and the Pagans. Sts. 98, 99, 100.

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Sept., 1901

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 1. From Gautier's *Les Epopes Francaises*, Vol 3.
 1. Paul Meyer in his researches on the French epic shows that in the XIII. Cent. and more especially in the XII. Cent. the French "Chanson de Geste" could be understood by all in England who were interested in them.
 2. A Roland in English verse appeared in the XIII. Cent. The author was chiefly inspired by the Chronicle of Turpin, which he had tried to combine with the French songs. An analysis and some extracts are in the Roland of Fr. Michel.
 3. Various manuscript traces of popularity of Roland in England—among them a poem in English verse of the fifteenth century on "Charlemagne and Roland."
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The editor would be pleased to hear from any clubs intending to study George Eliot or Tennyson, the coming year.

All communications intended for this department should be addressed to Mrs. Viola Price Franklin, 5835 Drexel avenue, Chicago.

UNITED STATES DAUGHTERS 1812.



With the dawn of the new century came to life and light the United States Daughters of 1812, the Wisconsin state society, the youngest society of that patriotic organization national. On January 24, 1901, the doors of the president's residence were opened to receive the members requisite for organization of the society, and after a fitting address of welcome and greeting the usual proceedings were gone through. At the close of the president's remarks she expressed the wish that, in the absence of the chaplain, no meeting of the society should close without some religious sentiment, and that whenever possible the uniting of voices in singing some patriotic hymn be made a part of the exercises.

The 22d of February was near at hand, and the president felt that the birthday of George Washington could not be allowed to pass without observation. A motion to hold a social meeting on February 22 was made and responded to with enthusiasm. An invitation from the president to meet at her home, 3700 Grand avenue, was accepted, and the occasion was most pleasant and enjoyable. Adding to the pleasure and patriotic interest of the first and long to be remembered demonstration, the president presented to the society a flag, most beautifully made and eighteen feet long.

As the historian, Mrs. Robert C. Reinertsen, embraced the soft folds of the most beautiful emblem of patriotism in world, she gave a brief history of our national flag. Concluding her speech she said:

"Fortunate are we, the newest patriotic society in the state of Wisconsin, to own so handsome a banner. The red recalling the courage that never flinched, the white symbolizing purity and the integrity never doubted, the blue holding forever before us the faith that has never failed to lead us on to victory. And we, the charter members of this society, will be reminded, as the years go by and in the years that come, as this flag adorns our meeting place and these stars and stripes encourage us, proving an incentive to duty in patriotic work, as it will also remind us first of our country and the one who is hallowed in the hearts of his countrymen, and of those long gone before who are nearest to our hearts, and to whom we owe our blood and zeal for patriotism."

"Then this sacred emblem reminds us of the noted 'Betsy Ross,' whose fertile brain and ready fingers originated and fashioned the first pattern of our grand 'stars and stripes.' At least we will not forget our president, the generous donor, the first president of the United States Daughters of 1812, Wisconsin State Society, Mrs. James McAlpine."

At a regular meeting held at the Plankerton House club rooms on April 8 action was taken upon the death and great loss to the society at large of Mrs. Louis W. Hall. A committee was appointed to draft resolutions of sympathy and regret, a copy of the same to be sent to the bereaved family at Harrisburg, Pa., also to the national president, Mrs. Wm. Gerry Slade, N. Y.

After the expressions of sadness at this meeting of the sudden death of our co-worker and able advisor, Mrs. Louis W. Hall, joy

seemed to mingle with grief, over the discovery of a secret drawer in a fine old desk which has been handed down and recently arrived a gift to our second vice-president, Mrs. Chas. Cattin, Wisconsin State Society.

In this secret drawer was found some interesting and important records of the war of 1812, which have been concealed for more than eighty-five years and will undoubtedly become the property of the Milwaukee Chapter.

Notwithstanding our small numbers and that we have so recently emerged before the world, we are fully aware of the fact that we are born descendants of heroic men and women who hath metal, those who never permitted their undertakings to stagnate. Consequently, by order of the president, a meeting was called at the parlors of the Plankinton House and a proposition made to give an "operetta," whereby we might have a small fund, for our expectations were not great.

The proposition was met with earnestness and enthusiasm. Other meetings were called and plans made and carried out whereby the new, not six months' old, society with its small numbers not only put a neat fund in her own treasury, but helped two much older societies who needed funds, share and share alike, to the same amount for their treasury. The U. S. D 1812, Wis. S. S. have also generously assisted the Jacksonville fire sufferers beside helping the starving in China.

Our membership is increasing and with the grand motto "In God we Trust" we will falter not.

MARY R. MCALPINE, President.

GALE FOREST REINERTSEN, Historian.

The National Society United States Daughters of 1812, New York state, are very much interested in the monument erected to the memory of General James Miller, the hero of Lundy's Lane, at Temple, N. H., under the auspices of Nahum A. Child, Esq., president of the board of trade, Temple, N. H.

The monument was dedicated August 21. On the front of the column in bas relief is the profile of General Miller. On the opposite side is cut in the stone bronze medals given by Congress to General Miller, below that cut in granite the sword presented to him by the state of New York. On the other two sides scenes of different battles General Miller was engaged in. The society puts the cap on the shaft and across it cut out in large size letters with rustic form standing out in bold relief are the words U. S. D. 1812, New York state.

General Miller fought in many of the battles of New York and was well known for his courage and bravery. Whenever asked if he could do anything his answer was always "I'll try, sir." He was held in very high esteem by Governor Daniel W. Tompkins, of N. Y., who presented the sword to him in City Hall.

The National Society of United States Daughters of 1812 State of Vermont, was officially organized as a State Society on June 27, 1901. Mrs. Clarence F. June of Brattleboro, Vt., has been appointed president for that state.

The National Society of United States Daughters of 1812 State of Georgia was officially organized as a State Society on June 28, 1901, Miss Virginia Loretta Arnold, of Atlanta, Ga., being appointed president for that state.

Both of these states have additional membership to their required list of charter members, a complete list of officers, state by-laws in accordance with the National Constitution and are already asking the question, "What is the best work for us to take up?"

EMMA M. H. SLADE,
President National.



How can you tell what great possibilities might come to you through the Circle Mining ad?

BOOKS.



HE "Potter and the Clay," by Maud Howard Peterson, is a strong, well-told story of today in which the heroine is an American girl, and the two lovers are a Scotch laddie and an English boy, whose love and rivalry began when the three were children. These three are the unbeaten clay in the hands of the potter. Although the book is written by an American girl, the grand-daughter of the founder of "Peterson's Magazine," the scenes are laid in the British possessions, including India, except the prologue, which gives a glimpse of army life in the South. The book is full of rich descriptions; and the American, English, Scottish and East Indian environments and atmosphere unite in a realistic and picturesque setting for a strong and absorbing story which is natural in incident, pure in atmosphere, and of genuine literary quality. Boston. Lothrop Publishing Co. Price, \$1.50.

"The Symphony of Life," is by Henry Wood and to all lovers of the religious movement known, for lack of a better name, as the "new thought," that means a book to be bought, read and pondered. For literary finish, poetic beauty, and practical suggestiveness Mr. Wood's works rank high. The new philosophy of health receives thorough and scientific though conservative consideration. The higher evolution is ably treated, and one or two chapters are devoted to Biblical symbolism. Boston. Lee & Shepard. Price, \$1.25.

"The Grapes of Wrath," by Mary Harriett Norris, is a story of the civil war, which opens in a New Jersey village in 1864, and the reader follows the fortunes and adventures which give a more diversified picture of life in the North and South than any other story of the great conflict. Miss Norris describes with great vividness those pathetic, thrilling days in Richmond before the surrender, the night of pillage at the hands of the mob, the entry of the Union forces, and the last desperate battles of the dying Confederacy. There is a superb description of the Wilderness through which our armies fought, inch by inch, against the intrenched South. There are two heroines whose brilliant conversations and dashing piquancy form the high lights against a somber background. The illustrations are beautiful. Boston. Small, Maynard & Co. Price, \$1.50.

"Jack Raymond" is by Mrs. Voynich, who scored such a success with "The Gadfly" two years ago, a fact which ensures this novel a success at the start. Like the previous book, Mrs. Voynich's new novel is not an agreeable book, although it has all the fascination of a strong and fearless writer. The writer does not hesitate to "call a spade a spade" and rather goes out of her way to find unsavory and disagreeable spades which she wipes off with neatness and despatch; and when all is done, and well done, one can but pause and ask "Why?" For no purpose seems to be served beyond making a piece of brilliant writing. Philadelphia. J. B. Lippincott & Co. Price, \$1.50.

"The Curious Courtship of Kate Poins," by Louis Evan Shipman, is a romance of the days of Beau Brummel. It is strange that in these days of historical romances no one has made use of this material before, but at any rate Mr. Shipman has known how to weave it into a sprightly and diverting tale of London and Bath in the early days of the nineteenth century. There is sufficient incident mixed with a most interesting love-story to make the book well worth while. New York. D. Appleton & Co. Price, \$1.50.

"A Woman's Book of Sports," by J. Parmly Paret, is intended to instruct women how to develop themselves physically by means of amateur sports, such as golf, basket ball, tennis, rowing and boat management, swimming, etc. The explanations and instructions are full and clear, and are prepared by professionals in each of these branches of recreation. It is thoroughly illustrated with half tone reproductions (all full-page size, with large figures) of instantaneous photographs showing the correct and incorrect methods in the different sports. Above all, the reason for everything required is fully explained, so that many who are already skilful can learn from this book much of the underlying principles of the various amateur sports. It is an excellent book to place in the hands of young women. New York. D. Appleton & Co. Price, \$1.50.

"His Letters," by Julien Gordon, is another of the books of love letters which have recently had such a vogue in the literary world. In them is depicted a brilliant and passionate love which cannot fail to move the sympathies and touch the heart of every reader. The literary style is what may be expected of this well-known writer brilliant, epigrammatic and exuberant. New York. D. Appleton & Co. Price, \$1.50.

"The Story of Old Falmouth," by James Otis, is the first of a series of books on the pioneer towns of America which will give the local history of the early settlements in the United States, with all the detail which can be gathered from authentic or private records. That section of Maine, afterward known as Portland, which was called Falmouth, is described from the coming of the first white man until it was subdivided into the flourishing cities and towns by which the present city of Portland is surrounded. The entire series ought to be of great interest to club women and their children. New York. T. Y. Crowell & Co. Price, 50 cents.

"Founding and Organization of the Daughters of the American Revolution and Daughters of the Revolution," by Flora Adams Darling, Founder, will prove of great interest not only to members of these societies, but to all interested in organizations. The volume contains a portrait of Mrs. Darling, and one of Mrs. Harrison, the first president of the D. A. R. It is bound in the D. A. R. Society's colors and does the publisher great credit. Many questions that have been discussed from time to time by the press are discussed by the "Founder." She also gives in this book a list of the charter members of the Daughters of the American Revolution and the history of the organization of the New York society, as well as that of the Daughters of 1812. Independence Publishing Co., Philadelphia, 1901.

"A Daughter of the Prophets," by Curtis Van Dyke, is a beautiful story and one which ought to have a wide circulation. Club women will certainly be interested in it as it gives us a view of the modern woman as we may expect to find her in the twentieth century. This woman is the heroine of the book, beginning her career as a lawyer, and going on as a wife, mother and preacher. She is a product of the new world and the new time, the inevitable outgrowth of the church freed from state control. It should be read by every thinking woman and by every thinking Christian, especially by preachers. New York. The Abbey Press. Price, \$1.00.

"Elder Boise," by Everett Tomlinson, is one of the best stories of the "David Harum" order that has yet appeared, and yet it is entirely different from Mr. Westcott's novel. It deals with the experience of a young minister in a country town and the eternally new and amusing manifestations of human nature when untrammled by city

conventionalities. The young Elder Boise and the country folk about him form an interesting and in every way attractive group of living, breathing humanity, several of whom have oddities of character which supply an unfailing note of humor. The young man's experience in getting a firm footing of religious belief strikes a very deep note, and has a vital interest for all thinking people. New York. Doubleday, Page & Co. Price \$1.50.

"A Princess of the Hills," by Mrs. Burton Harrison, is claimed by her publishers to be really Mrs. Harrison's first serious attempt at fiction. It is neither a society novel nor a colonial story, but is a strong and effective romance of an American hero and an Italian heroine in the most picturesque portion of that section of the Italian Alps known as the Dolomites. It is vigorous and as full of local color as it is of racial difficulties and differences, while under the surface constancy lives, and out of complications and surprises love triumphant comes at last. The book is handsomely illustrated and made in the thoroughly artistic and beautiful style for which its publishers are distinguishing themselves. Boston. Lothrop Publishing Co. Price, \$1.50.

"Nantucket," a brief sketch of its physiography and botany, is a charming brochure by Sara Winthrop Smith, a well-known club woman of that quaint old town. The introductory paragraphs of this little book treat of the origin of the island, the deposit of glacial moraines, and the island's relations to other sections of the Atlantic coast. Then three features of the island's physical history are dealt with in detail: 1. The Distribution of Plant Life and its Changes. 2. The Origin and History of the Ponds. 3. The Effect of the Influence of Man. The treatment of these themes shows that Miss Smith has worked to good purpose. There is evidence of care and thoroughness in collecting and classifying the material. Everybody who has ever visited that beautiful island will want the book. New York. G. P. Putnam's Sons, 27 and 29 West Twenty-third street. Price, 25 cents; by mail, 30 cents.

"The Peerless Cook Book" is by Mary J. Lincoln, and that is sufficient to justify its title to all good housekeepers. It is an excellent thing to have in the house either as an appendix to her "Boston Cook Book," which it supplements, or as a separate and reliable guide for the young housekeeper. Either way it cannot be over-praised. Boston. Little, Brown & Co. Price, 25 cents.

"J. Devlin-Boss," by Francis Churchill Williams, is perhaps the strongest political novel since "The Honorable Peter Sterling," and like it deals with New York city ward politics. "Jimmy"—the boss—shrewd, strong, resourceful, clean-hearted, is vital; and the double love story which is woven about him gives an absolutely true and near view of the American boss. The revelations of political intrigue—from the governing of a ward to the upsetting of the most sensational presidential convention which this country has seen—are, as sketched in this romance, of intense interest; the scenes and characters in them are almost photographic. But above all of these stands Jimmy himself, unscrupulous as a politician, honorable as a man;—Jimmy, the playmate, the counsellor, and the lover of the winsome, clear-eyed Kate, the stanch friend of herself and of her son; Jimmy, with a straight word always for those who are true to him, a helping hand for all who need it, and a philosophy which is irresistible. At first one fears the book is not going to be interesting to a fastidious woman; but as one reads the fascination grows and it becomes impossible to lay the book down or to "skip." It is a book to be read and remembered. Boston. Lothrop Publishing Company. Price, \$1.50.

"Westervelt," by Will N. Harben, is one of the best "Stories of American Life" yet issued by the Harpers. It is not only a delightful love story, but a strong presentation of rural life in his native state of Georgia. It is full of exciting incidents, thoroughly well told, including a country dance, a quilting party, a moonshiner's raid and several adventures with "White-Caps." The plot is different from any other and the love story absorbingly interesting. Mr. Harben is one of the strongest writers of the new South, and in "Westervelt" he is at his best. New York. Harper & Brothers. Price, \$1.50.

"The Story of a European Tour" is by Julia Clark Hallam, corresponding secretary of the Iowa Federation, and is a well-written and charmingly illustrated book. The old beaten track of travelers who are in Europe for the first time is described with a charm and freshness as to make it seem new to all readers. It is all interesting, but the chapter treating of women's clubs in London is of most value perhaps to readers of the CLUB WOMAN. Mrs. Hallam found the London clubs less devoted to study and far more philanthropic than ours, while a few large and flourishing clubs are purely social, and all have club homes of their own. She tells of the Grosvenor Crescent Club with its woman's institute, the Pioneer and the Sesame League, which latter is a social and educational club, and these are all charmingly described. Sioux City, Ia. Perkins Bros. Price, \$1.50.

The Connecticut Daughters of the Revolution have just issued a beautiful book of 531 pages, entitled "Chapter Sketches" and their "Patron Saints." The book is dedicated to their state regent, Mrs. Sara T. Kinney, "whose long and harmonious regency has been conspicuous for its many achievements, and whose wise leadership has won distinction and honor for Connecticut Daughters of the American Revolution," and a fine half-tone of her is used as a frontispiece. Mrs. Kinney is known and beloved of many club women also (including ye editor of the CLUB WOMAN) as she has been connected with many public movements in her own and other states, where her sagacity and wise counsel have proved her ability to fill any office. The book is beautifully illustrated with pictures of historic old houses and localities and the portraits of such revolutionary women as have had Connecticut chapters named in honor of their patriotic deeds, and there are scores of interesting stories of these and accounts of the forming and work of chapters. The editor is Miss Mary Philotheta Root, A. B., of Bristol. For sale by the Edward P. Judd Co., New Haven.

"French Idioms Game" is the title of a recreative and instructive game prepared by a Parisian woman, Madame Marie Barq, to amuse and educate the student of French. Three persons play it, two of whom use duplicate cards, while the other reads aloud from the key-book the English phrases, giving sufficient time to players to cover the phrases on the cards (in English) with the French idiom. The player making the fewest mistakes wins the game. It will be found a great help in mastering the French idioms as well as an amusing game.

A beautiful publication is "Pickles," coming from Pittsburg, Pa. Those who have tested the delicious "57" of the Heinz Co., know that there is nothing new to be said in praise of those delightful relishes; but this little book gives us a new idea of how these famous pickles are made and of the work for sociology that is being carried on at that immense factory. When we look at the pictures of those hundreds of girls at work in the preserving and bottling and other divisions, and note the light and healthful surroundings, one may even say beautiful surroundings, we exclaim: "Who would not be a Pittsburg girl, and belong to the Heinz plant?"

GENERAL FEDERATION NEWS.



At the meeting of the local biennial board of the General Federation of Woman's Clubs, held in Los Angeles July 13, it was decided to change the date of the opening of the Biennial Convention from April 24 to May 1. This will give the many women who are interested in the gathering of the Daughters of the Revolution, to be held in Denver the last week in April, an opportunity to attend both conventions.

The most important feature of this meeting of the board, however, was the acceptance, with deep regret, of the resignation of Mrs. R. L. Craig, who had been elected to the chairmanship of the local board.

Mrs. Craig has just sustained the greatest possible bereavement in the sudden death of her husband, and she feels utterly unfitted in her deep sorrow for the earnest work and enthusiasm necessary for successful chairmanship in the preparations for the entertainment of such a gathering as that of the biennial.

The succession to the presidency by the first vice-president, Mrs. Stephen C. Hubbell, was desired by the board, but the office was positively refused by Mrs. Hubbell, whose health will not permit so great a strain as that attendant upon such an office.

The choice of president finally fell upon Mrs. J. E. Cowles, a prominent member of the Friday Morning Club, who is an enthusiastic club woman and eminently fitted for the office. Mrs. Cowles is holding her decision in abeyance at this writing.

The place of meeting for the convention was decided to be the Simpson Auditorium on Hope street, capable of seating three thousand people.

Mrs. C. N. Flint, chairman of the advisory board, met with the biennial board at this meeting, which was a most important one in that it involved not only the election of a new president, but also the ratification of part of the list of chairmen for the various committees, the results being as follows: Finance, Mrs. W. L. Graves; badges, Mrs. J. M. Armstrong; art, Miss Abby Wadleigh; tickets, Mrs. W. H. Housh; pages and ushers, Mrs. Sumner P. Hunt; credentials, Mrs. W. W. Murphy; bureau of information, Mrs. G. H. Wadleigh; program, Mrs. Frank Gibson; transportation, Mrs. Charles Trager; hotels, Mrs. Frank Wiggin.

Many plans for the entertainment of the biennial have been made, but none are yet ready for announcement, save perhaps that of the exhibition of the arts and crafts of the Pacific coast, which is promising to be most successful.

Mrs. May Wright Sewall was the guest of Mrs. O. T. Johnson during the early part of this month. During her stay she was entertained by the Friday Morning Club, addressing that body in regard to Federation work.

Mrs. Edwin C. Southworth, chairman of the bureau of reciprocity of the California Federation, was in Los Angeles recently. The work of Federation is receiving most enthusiastic attention, and there is cordial and harmonious work in all directions.

ELLA H. ENDERLEIN,
Club Correspondent, Biennial Board.

OFFICIAL.

Lady Onslow has resigned as president of Karrakatta Club, Perth, West Australia. Communications should be sent to corresponding secretary, Mrs. J. A. Nisbet, High School, Cobbesloe, West Australia.

NEW CLUBS.

Woman's Club, Covington, Ga. President, Mrs. Belle K. Rogers, Floyd street. Number of members twenty-one; member State Federation. Joined June 28, 1901.

District Federation No. 1. President, Mrs. J. Givens, Blackfoot; four clubs. Joined June 28, 1901.

Twentieth Century Club, Fayette, Ia. President, Miss May R. Grannis.

Woman's Club, Ben Avon, Pa. President, Mrs. Geo. N. Alexander, 929 Church street; vice-president, Mrs. John Coleberry; treasurer, Mrs. N. L. Plumer; recording secretary, Mrs. Albert Ulrich; corresponding secretary, Miss Mary A. Courtney, Emsworth, Pa.

Ravenswood Club, Chicago, Ill. President, Mrs. Edith M. Brigham, 2762 Winchester avenue.

The Woman's Club of Phoenix, Ariz., president, Mrs. A. J. McClatchie, has been accepted by the membership committee of the G. F. W. C.

MINNIE M. KENDRICK,
Corresponding Secretary,

The reciprocity committee, up to date, is as follows: Mrs. Philip N. Moore, St. Louis, Mo., chairman: Mrs. H. E. Thompson, Oakland, Cal.; Miss Alice A. Burditt, Dorchester, Mass.; Mrs. Wm. T. Coad, Rapid City, S. D.

STATE FEDERATION NEWS. ARKANSAS.



FTER four years persistent effort in awakening public sentiment in favor of domestic science, home science or household economics the women of Arkansas are now entering upon organized work. At the Federation held in Pine Bluff last spring household economics was given an ovation which from start to finish did not lessen in interest and enthusiasm. The old Southern idea that labor is degrading is crumbling away and social prejudices are giving way to the industrial training of both sexes. There is a chivalric move toward equalizing facilities for industrial as well as intellectual advancement to this feature of education and are introducing more of the industrial and practical in the curriculum of our colleges.

Since women realize the ethical value of domestic science and that life is not all eating and drinking, they are laying hold of the truth and are endeavoring to sow it broadcast among the people.

Since household economy means more than to know how to economize the already meagre income, that it touches the home on all points, and is the foundation of right thinking and right living our women are fired with zeal for disseminating the true spirit of all complete living.

The clubs of Arkansas, and they number eighty, are industriously working for the development of this department of State work.

They have ushered in the twentieth century by placing the home foremost.

They have raised a fund by which a lecturer and organizer can be kept in the field educating and agitating.

By this method they hope to bring back to the homes young women who have wandered away into shop and factory because housework was distasteful to them.

Our women have entered the grandest, but most neglected field of women's work by showing that domestic duties require a higher grade of intelligence than is required of shop and factory, also by teaching the girls the easy scientific way of keeping a home, and how to mend, cook and laundry. Committees are being appointed in every congressional district with subordinate committees in every county, composed of intelligent, practical women whose duty it is to agitate to the fullest extent of their abilities the

importance of persistent effort in this line of educational work. The women are pledged to inform themselves as to the feasibility of introducing domestic science and manual training into the public schools. They realize that the breadth and depth of this subject is unfathomable. It is the foundation stone and capstone of right living with truth permeating the whole structure.

MRS. JENNIE BEAUCHAMP,
Chairman of Household Economic Department.

COLORADO.

The quarto-centennial at Colorado Springs on August 1 was celebrated by a woman's congress, when there were some two thousand women present who had something to do with building that grand and beautiful young state. Some of them were gray-haired wives and mothers of forty years' residence in the mountains or on the plains. Many told of the hardships and experiences of the pioneer days. Among those who filled places on the program were: Mrs. Wm. N. Byers, "Pioneer Days"; Mrs. Ione T. Hanna, Denver, "Equal Suffrage"; Mrs. James D. Whitmore, Denver, president of Woman's Club, "The Work of the Department"; Mrs. T. M. Harding, Canon City, president State Federation Women's Clubs, "Club Life in the State"; Mrs. G. L. Scott, Denver, "Woman's Work in Education"; Mrs. A. A. Hawley, Denver, "Colorado Work for Temperance"; Mrs. Gilbert McClurg, Colorado Springs, "The Archaeologist's Historical Research Among the Cliff Dwellers"; Miss Mary E. Lathrop, Denver, "Women and the Law"; Dr. Minnie C. T. Love, "The Medical Practitioner"; Ellis Meredith, Denver, "The Journalist"; Mrs. James B. Belford, Denver, "Women in the Affairs of the State". Mrs. C. A. Eldridge, well known to club women who attend the biennials, was chairman of the executive committee, and anything she takes hold of is sure to succeed. With her was associated Mrs. Gilbert McClurg, Mrs. J. A. Himebaugh and Mrs. F. W. Goddard, who made a fine address of welcome, which was responded to by Mrs. Mahlon D. Thatcher of Pueblo.

The seventh annual meeting of the Colorado Federation of Women's Clubs, which will be held in Victor and Cripple Creek, September 10, 11 and 12, has been announced. The general topic is "Colorado, the Land of Light and Freedom." Among the subjects to be discussed are: Industrial—"Conditions of Wage-Earning Women and Children in Colorado." (a) "Shop Girls"; (b) Factory Girls"; (c) "Children in Coal Mines." Educational—(a) "Necessity of Manual Training in the Schools"; (b) "Educational Value of School Savings Banks"; (c) "Of Vacation Schools." "The Beautiful in Town Buildings—Home Glories—(a) "Forestry," etc.; (b) "What Colorado Should mean to Our Children"; (c) "Ministry of the Mountains."

CALIFORNIA.

Now that the eyes of all clubdom are upon Los Angeles as a special center of interest, it may be well to note the different club homes of some of the leading societies in this city.

The one which is the chief pride and reflects much credit upon its promoters is the woman's clubhouse, located on Figueroa street, one of the finest residential streets of the city. The building, a spacious and elegant one, is of the old mission style of architecture with wide verandas and massive pillars on the north and west sides.

The interior differs from many clubhouses by presenting the appearance of a well-appointed home rather than the conventional style of offices and lecture rooms.

A broad hall runs through the center to the lecture room and on each side are pleasant reception rooms with pictures, statuary, books, rugs and easy chairs.

In one of these rooms a deep fireplace with a bright wood fire glowing on its hearthstone during the winter months adds a sense of luxurious warmth and gives a cheerful touch of home life to the teas and luncheons that are served on regular days throughout the club year. The banquet hall on the second floor will seat 125 and is well provided with dainty china and linen. The auditorium or lecture room has a seating capacity of three or four hundred.

The clubhouse was erected about two years ago by the Woman's Club House Association, whose first president was Mrs. Myra M. Hershey and the secretary Mrs. Sartori. Mrs. Hershey was succeeded in office by Mrs. W. C. Patterson, who held this position for two years. The present officers are Mrs. Wells, president, and Miss A. S. Smead, secretary and treasurer.

To these women and the many others of the association who aided the enterprise financially and otherwise, the club women of Los Angeles are indebted for the beautiful structure which is not only a convenience but great delight. It is occupied and controlled by the Friday Morning Club, whose president is Mrs. Shelley Tolhurst; secretary, Mrs. Charles F. Edson, and treasurer, Mrs. E. G. Smead. The membership of the club is 450.

The Ebell Club, which numbers over 300 members, is also very comfortably sheltered in a neat clubhouse erected for their use by Mrs. Robert J. Burdette.

It is situated on Broadway, just a little below Seventh street, and its doors are always opened to any worthy cause that seeks assistance in education, literary or philanthropic lines, as it is one of the most progressive clubs in the city. The president is Mrs. W. T. Lewis, and the secretary Miss Frances M. Maurice.

The next club in numerical importance is the Wednesday Morning Club, with a membership of 250. The president is Mrs. Frank E. Prior, and the secretary Mrs. Henry E. Brett.

The Ruskin Art Club, while not containing so large a membership as the three just named, is the oldest and one of the most influential clubs of the city. It numbers 100 members, and handsome headquarters are maintained in the Blanchard building on Broadway. The room is adorned with casts, etchings, engravings and photographs, and one is sure to find here many congenial and clever women. A pleasing feature of its membership is that it enrolls a larger number of young women than any other club in the city. The president is Mrs. W. E. Dunn, and the secretary Mrs. H. G. Brainerd.

These four strong and well-organized clubs will be the center of activity around which the other clubs and forces will gather in the work of preparing for the entertainment of the sixth biennial.

GEORGIA.

The Georgia Federation does a great deal of good work and the Georgia club women are not afraid to put their hands to any kind of effort that requires their help. They have distinguished themselves recently by their labors in the "Dolly Pritchett" case. A very young woman, hardly more than a young girl, in fact, she was convicted on strong circumstantial evidence of the murder of her own infant, and was sentenced to the penitentiary.

A petition was presented to the pardoning board in her behalf by a number of kind-hearted men and women, acting as individuals, but this petition was not accompanied by the necessary evidence and official signatures, and the pardoning board reported that on this account it was not possible to take it up officially.

When this became known the Georgia Federation of Women's Clubs, which up to this time had taken no steps in the matter, instructed the chairman of the state reform committee, to take proper measures for securing a modification of Dolly Pritchett's sentence. It was not desired to have her set free, but merely to gain permission to place her in a reformatory school instead of leaving her under the damning influence of life in the penitentiary.

A lawyer was engaged to go to Canton, Ga., the home of the girl, investigate the case, get the signatures, if possible, of the judge, jury and lawyers who appeared in the trial and prepare a petition which could be acted upon by the pardoning board. The result is that the court, grand and petit juries and officers of the county have expressed themselves generally as ready to endorse the petition of the Federation to remit Dolly Pritchett to a reformatory school.

The executive board of the Georgia Federation has sent the following in circular form to all clubs in the General Federation, and to many others. They say:

Fully appreciating the amicability of the Massachusetts Federation in thus attempting to devise some plan by which may be preserved that integrity of the General Federation which all club women must so earnestly desire to attain, the Georgia Federation, nevertheless, calls attention to the fact that the plan they propose will not subserve the desired intention, for the following reasons.

Since the earnestly expressed desire of seven states, through their club representatives, is for a national body composed of clubs of white women no plan will meet their requirement which, by leaving the membership of this national body to the decision of each State Federation might eventually produce precisely the contrary effect.

In recognition of this fact and in a like spirit to that animating our sisters of the Massachusetts Federation the executive board of the Georgia Federation, by means of a special committee, hereby presents to the clubs of the G. F. W. C. the following plan, which they believe offers a satisfactory compromise:

A PLAN PROPOSING A SOLUTION OF THE COLOR QUESTION PRESENTED BY THE EXECUTIVE BOARD OF GEORGIA FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S CLUBS.

Amend the by-laws of G. F. W. C. in such manner as to produce the following effect:

1. Membership in G. F. W. C. to consist of individual clubs.
2. State Federations to exist as state organizations to enlarge and develop such work as may seem most needed for the welfare of each state. Each state to decide upon its own membership, which shall not thereby acquire membership in G. F. W. C.
3. Presidents of State Federations and General Federation secretaries, to hold, by virtue of their office, voting place in conventions of G. F. W. C., with duties and privileges of leadership heretofore accorded to them.
4. Presidents of Federations and General Federation secretaries to compose an advisory council, which shall meet at least once during each biennial convention for discussion of policy, etc., of G. F. W. C.
5. Representation and dues, etc., etc., to be decided at will by G. F. W. C.

In presenting the above plan to the clubs of the G. F. W. C. the framers thereof earnestly urge its favorable consideration for two reasons:

1. Because any course which should give to colored women membership in the G. F. W. C. would thereby deprive of its advantages a large number of white women who are greatly in need thereof.
2. Because ample provision for similar needs on the part of the colored women of America is afforded by two strong and able organizations:

The National Federation of Colored Women's Clubs, the Southern Federation of Colored Women's Clubs, beside a number of state bodies, all of which demand the efforts and interest of the colored race.

ILLINOIS.

The climate of Illinois can no longer be classed as changeable except as it varies a degree hotter as the days go by. But the high temperature prevailing and the fact that it is the vacation season with clubs generally, have not been sufficient to abate the enthusiasm of a club recently formed at De Land.

This club of twenty-five busy women meets fortnightly and in addition to a course in English history, domestic science is studied and the demonstration of cooking.

To simplify the latter in hot weather only the finished demonstration is brought to the class in the form of a loaf of bread, cake, or other article and the receipt is written and given to each member present.

By questions and answers the exact secret of the making of the same is explained.

The clubs of Chicago are engaged in the practical work during vacation of sending the children and their mothers into the country for a day or so in the midst of "God's out of doors," and sending them home again each with a bouquet of flowers which can never wither, for they can become immortal in the life of some starving soul who would never otherwise know how beautiful is the world in which we live.

Another work of the clubs in Chicago is given in a Chicago paper of recent date:

The bewildering spectacle of 2000 children struggling in their eagerness to enter a school building was witnessed yesterday morning at the Washburne school on West Fourteenth street. The occasion was the opening of a vacation school in the building, and those who scrambled for admittance were children of the Ghetto. Their sudden craze for education was due to the absence of all textbooks from a vacation school and the fact that every boy in the Ghetto knows that such an institution is intended almost wholly for the entertainment of the youngsters in attendance.

Vacation schools will be maintained for a period of six weeks this summer out of a fund of \$5000 raised by the women's clubs of the city. The Union League club had contributed a sum sufficient to maintain the department in the Washburne school where twenty blind children will be enrolled for the vacation session. One contribution of \$1400, enough to provide handsomely for one of the smaller schools, was forwarded anonymously from the East.

In all, four schools will be maintained. The Washburne school will have an enrollment of about 1000 and the Oliver Goldsmith school an enrollment of about 400. The Gross street school will accommodate twenty-five deaf children, and classes will be held in the Fallon school for thirty crippled children. If necessary, the latter will be brought to the school in omnibuses.

Sessions will be held daily in all the schools from 9 until 12 o'clock. Principal Darling of the Washburne school will superintend the work of all the schools, which will be in charge of 100 teachers, many of them cadets and normal school graduates, who offer their services free of charge. The number of children who have made application for admittance in the schools is largely in excess of the number it will be possible to accommodate.

Before the public schools closed this year cards of admittance to the vacation schools were placed in the hands of teachers in the lower grades, with instructions to distribute them among the poorest children in their classes between the ages of 4 and 17. These cards were presented yesterday by their possessors, who were the envy of hundreds of boys and girls with parents better able to provide them with means of recreation, but who, nevertheless, begged to be allowed to attend the schools.

The work of the schools will consist of manual training, domestic science, physical science, drawing and singing. At the Washburne school there will be a kindergarten for 200 of the smallest children. The older boys will be instructed in cabinet making, and within a few weeks there will be an exhibition of their work. The girls will be taught sewing, cooking, scrubbing and the canning of fruit. Each child will be required to take a bath once a week at the school.

Last year the attempt to enforce this rule met with considerable opposition at first, but later the weekly bath came to be looked upon as a most agreeable feature of the school work. Tomorrow 400 children enrolled in the Washburne school will be taken to Lincoln park, and on the following two days the remaining pupils will enjoy similar excursions. Thereafter the children in all the schools will be treated to a trip to the country once a week. On these excursions an effort will be made to teach the children some of the elementary truths of nature.

Mrs. Lucy L. Flower, chairman of the committee on legislation I. F. W. C., is authority for the statement that, "the Juvenile Court law put Illinois in the forefront in her care for the delinquent child, and the last Legislature has supplemented this by arranging for the establishment of a state home for delinquent boys. When this home is obtained, Illinois will have a better system for the prevention of the poverty and criminality arising from neglected childhood (and under present conditions probably 50 per

cent does arise from this cause) than any state in the Union. Up to this time Massachusetts has been the leading state in work along the line of child-saving. It was Massachusetts which first instituted a probation system, but the law in Illinois goes much farther, and has the possibility of much greater good than the Massachusetts law. It has drawn the attention of philanthropists in many states, and in seven states a corresponding law has been passed by their Legislatures the past winter. No law has probably ever drawn fuller consideration and greater commendation in so short a time, and, with the law for the state home, passed at the session just closed, Illinois can now be quoted as a model, not only for the United States but for the whole world, in the opportunities for prompt, careful and systematic protection of child life."

Surely no work in which women can engage can be so entirely worth while as this.

The president of the I. F. W. C., Mrs. T. P. Stanwood, is spending her vacation at Eau Claire, Michigan.

The corresponding secretary, Mrs. S. W. Tibbets, is in Europe for the summer.

During her absence, Mrs. George R. Bacon, Decatur, Ill., will have charge of the correspondence.

EUGENIE M. BACON,
Decatur, Ill.

The Rockford Federation gave a picnic in honor of Mrs. Seeley Perry, vice-president-at-large, I. F. W. C. on her removal from Rockford to Chicago. The day was ideal with bright sunshine, cool breeze, a sunset that would delight the eye of an artist, and later a full moon. About 150 members of the Federation were taken by the Illinois to the park, where a feast was spread, and toasts and farewells spoken.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

The sixth annual field-meeting will be held at "The Oceanic," Isles of Shoals, September 4 and 5. A delightful outing it is sure to be as, aside from the charming spot itself, the committee of arrangements offer an attractive program. The first evening, papers will be given by different club members. The afternoon of the second day an excursion about the Islands is planned and in the evening, readings by Mrs. Waldo Richards, also vocal and instrumental solos. A detailed account of the meeting will be forwarded for the October CLUB WOMAN.

The following resolutions in regard to the color question have been adopted by the New Hampshire Federation.

BESSIE M. CHRISTOPHE.

RESOLUTIONS IN REGARD TO THE COLOR QUESTION ADOPTED BY THE NEW HAMPSHIRE FEDERATION OF WOMAN'S CLUBS AT ITS ANNUAL MEETING, MAY 15, 1901.

WHEREAS, The board of directors of the General Federation of Woman's Clubs, by its action in withholding admission to membership from the Woman's Era Club of Boston, and by its persistent refusal to consider applications of clubs for membership in the General Federation unless they shall have stated whether or not there are colored women among the members, seems to have violated the spirit of the constitution, whose only rule of exclusion is that every club applying for membership shall show that "no political or sectarian test is required of its members," and by such action has antagonized the avowed aim of the founders of the organization: and

WHEREAS, The action of the board of directors of the G. F. W. C., in refusing the application of a club which was an integral part of the Massachusetts Federation, was an unwarranted discourtesy to a state which furnishes a larger membership to the General Federation than any other,—

Resolved, That the New Hampshire Federation is opposed to any color test in the rules of admission to the General Federation; and believes that until the by-laws by amendment shall prescribe other modes of procedure, the rule of courtesy and fair play requires that the test of eligibility to membership in a State Fed-

eration in any state should apply to applications for membership in the General Federation from such state.

Resolved, That the New Hampshire Federation believes that a reorganization of the General Federation, eliminating individual clubs and making the State Federation the unit of organization, would provide a solution of the question which now disturbs the harmony so vital to the perpetuity of the General Federation, and heartily approves the amendments to the by-laws proposed by the executive board of the Massachusetts Federation, adopted February, 1901, and respectfully petitions the board of directors of the G. F. W. C. to give these amendments precedence over all others at the next biennial meeting, in order that the constitutional status of all individual clubs may be determined before other questions are raised.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the president and board of directors of the General Federation, and to the presidents of other State Federations.

INDIANA.

The Indiana State Federation of Woman's Clubs, which was organized in March, 1900, with five clubs has had a steady growth. It now numbers twenty-eight clubs, and it is expected that more will join before the annual meeting to be held in Auburn October 23, 24 and 25. The Auburn clubs are working enthusiastically, and arrangements for the convention are about completed.

The state president, Mrs. Jane McM. Smith, while enjoying her summer home on the shore of a beautiful lake is busy with Federation affairs, and it is confidently expected that the second annual meeting will be as good as the first one held in South Bend last November.

ELIZABETH G. KETTRING.

NEW YORK.

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The ninth annual meeting of the National Household Economic Association will be held in Buffalo, N. Y., Oct. 15, 16 and 17, 1901. The program has not been entirely arranged, but there will be short addresses and long discussions on the various subjects pertaining to the home and its management and the educational advantages of manual training and the necessity of interesting women's clubs in the work. Among the speakers are Prof. W. A. Atwater, of the United States Agricultural Department; Melvil Dewey, Esq., of Albany; Prof. James L. Hughes, of Toronto, Canada; Mrs. Emma Moffelt Tyng, of New York; Mrs. Platt-Decker and Mrs. Whitmore, of Denver; Mrs. Pugh and Mrs. MacMurphy, of Nebraska; Mrs. Kimberly and Mrs. Neville, of Wisconsin; Mrs. Lyndon Evans and Miss Hunt, of Chicago; Mrs. Hoodles, of Canada; Miss Marlatt, of Providence and Van Rensselaer, and Miss Caldwell, of New York. Mrs. Geo. W. Townsend and Mrs. Adelbert Moot, of Buffalo, will give a few words of welcome and it is hoped that Mrs. Henrotin and Dr. Green will be present to respond. There is much interest manifested in the work of this association and the president, Mrs. Linda Hull Larned, is receiving many invitations to address women's clubs from many states all through the West as well as in the East. Mrs. Larned will address the State Federation of Ohio in October, and is booked as far ahead as April when she will talk in Colorado and Nebraska. The association aims and succeeds in bringing out much helpful literature and help for its members. They have now a number of standing committees, the chairman of which may be appealed to for special information. The chairman of program committee is Mrs. James L. Hughes, of Toronto.

To simplify the latter in hot weather only the finished demonstration is brought to the class in the form of a loaf of bread, cake, or other article and the receipt is written and given to each member present.

By questions and answers the exact secret of the making of the same is explained.

The clubs of Chicago are engaged in the practical work during vacation of sending the children and their mothers into the country for a day or so in the midst of "God's out of doors," and sending them home again each with a bouquet of flowers which can never wither, for they can become immortal in the life of some starving soul who would never otherwise know how beautiful is the world in which we live.

Another work of the clubs in Chicago is given in a Chicago paper of recent date;

The bewildering spectacle of 2000 children struggling in their eagerness to enter a school building was witnessed yesterday morning at the Washburne school on West Fourteenth street. The occasion was the opening of a vacation school in the building, and those who scrambled for admittance were children of the Ghetto. Their sudden craze for education was due to the absence of all textbooks from a vacation school and the fact that every boy in the Ghetto knows that such an institution is intended almost wholly for the entertainment of the youngsters in attendance.

Vacation schools will be maintained for a period of six weeks this summer out of a fund of \$5000 raised by the women's clubs of the city. The Union League club had contributed a sum sufficient to maintain the department in the Washburne school where twenty blind children will be enrolled for the vacation session. One contribution of \$1400, enough to provide handsomely for one of the smaller schools, was forwarded anonymously from the East.

In all, four schools will be maintained. The Washburne school will have an enrollment of about 1000 and the Oliver Goldsmith school an enrollment of about 400. The Gross street school will accommodate twenty-five deaf children, and classes will be held in the Fallon school for thirty crippled children. If necessary, the latter will be brought to the school in omnibuses.

Sessions will be held daily in all the schools from 9 until 12 o'clock. Principal Darling of the Washburne school will superintend the work of all the schools, which will be in charge of 100 teachers, many of them cadets and normal school graduates, who offer their services free of charge. The number of children who have made application for admittance in the schools is largely in excess of the number it will be possible to accommodate.

Before the public schools closed this year cards of admittance to the vacation schools were placed in the hands of teachers in the lower grades, with instructions to distribute them among the poorest children in their classes between the ages of 4 and 17. These cards were presented yesterday by their possessors, who were the envy of hundreds of boys and girls with parents better able to provide them with means of recreation, but who, nevertheless, begged to be allowed to attend the schools.

The work of the schools will consist of manual training, domestic science, physical science, drawing and singing. At the Washburne school there will be a kindergarten for 200 of the smallest children. The older boys will be instructed in cabinet making, and within a few weeks there will be an exhibition of their work. The girls will be taught sewing, cooking, scrubbing and the canning of fruit. Each child will be required to take a bath once a week at the school.

Last year the attempt to enforce this rule met with considerable opposition at first, but later the weekly bath came to be looked upon as a most agreeable feature of the school work. Tomorrow 400 children enrolled in the Washburne school will be taken to Lincoln park, and on the following two days the remaining pupils will enjoy similar excursions. Thereafter the children in all the schools will be treated to a trip to the country once a week. On these excursions an effort will be made to teach the children some of the elementary truths of nature.

Mrs. Lucy L. Flower, chairman of the committee on legislation I. F. W. C., is authority for the statement that, "the Juvenile Court law put Illinois in the forefront in her care for the delinquent child, and the last Legislature has supplemented this by arranging for the establishment of a state home for delinquent boys. When this home is obtained, Illinois will have a better system for the prevention of the poverty and criminality arising from neglected childhood (and under present conditions probably 50 per

cent does arise from this cause) than any state in the Union. Up to this time Massachusetts has been the leading state in work along the line of child-saving. It was Massachusetts which first instituted a probation system, but the law in Illinois goes much farther, and has the possibility of much greater good than the Massachusetts law. It has drawn the attention of philanthropists in many states, and in seven states a corresponding law has been passed by their Legislatures the past winter. No law has probably ever drawn fuller consideration and greater commendation in so short a time, and, with the law for the state home, passed at the session just closed, Illinois can now be quoted as a model, not only for the United States but for the whole world, in the opportunities for prompt, careful and systematic protection of child life."

Surely no work in which women can engage can be so entirely worth while as this.

The president of the I. F. W. C., Mrs. T. P. Stanwood, is spending her vacation at Eau Claire, Michigan.

The corresponding secretary, Mrs. S. W. Tibbetts, is in Europe for the summer.

During her absence, Mrs. George R. Bacon, Decatur, Ill., will have charge of the correspondence.

EUGENIE M. BACON,
Decatur, Ill.

June, 1901.

The Rockford Federation gave a picnic in honor of Mrs. Seeley Perry, vice-president-at-large, I. F. W. C. on her removal from Rockford to Chicago. The day was ideal with bright sunshine, cool breeze, a sunset that would delight the eye of an artist, and later a full moon. About 150 members of the Federation were taken by the Illinois to the park, where a feast was spread, and toasts and farewells spoken.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

The sixth annual field-meeting will be held at "The Oceanic," Isles of Shoals, September 4 and 5. A delightful outing it is sure to be as, aside from the charming spot itself, the committee of arrangements offer an attractive program. The first evening, papers will be given by different club members. The afternoon of the second day an excursion about the Islands is planned and in the evening, readings by Mrs. Waldo Richards, also vocal and instrumental solos. A detailed account of the meeting will be forwarded for the October CLUB WOMAN.

The following resolutions in regard to the color question have been adopted by the New Hampshire Federation.

BESSIE M. CHRISTOPHE.

RESOLUTIONS IN REGARD TO THE COLOR QUESTION ADOPTED BY THE NEW HAMPSHIRE FEDERATION OF WOMAN'S CLUBS AT ITS ANNUAL MEETING, MAY 15, 1901.

WHEREAS, The board of directors of the General Federation of Woman's Clubs, by its action in withholding admission to membership from the Woman's Era Club of Boston, and by its persistent refusal to consider applications of clubs for membership in the General Federation unless they shall have stated whether or not there are colored women among the members, seems to have violated the spirit of the constitution, whose only rule of exclusion is that every club applying for membership shall show that "no political or sectarian test is required of its members," and by such action has antagonized the avowed aim of the founders of the organization: and

WHEREAS, The action of the board of directors of the G. F. W. C., in refusing the application of a club which was an integral part of the Massachusetts Federation, was an unwarranted discourtesy to a state which furnishes a larger membership to the General Federation than any other,—

Resolved, That the New Hampshire Federation is opposed to any color test in the rules of admission to the General Federation; and believes that until the by-laws by amendment shall prescribe other modes of procedure, the rule of courtesy and fair play requires that the test of eligibility to membership in a State Fed-

eration in any state should apply to applications for membership in the General Federation from such state.

Resolved, That the New Hampshire Federation believes that a reorganization of the General Federation, eliminating individual clubs and making the State Federation the unit of organization, wou'd provide a solution of the question which now disturbs the harmony so vital to the perpetuity of the General Federation, and heartily approves the amendments to the by-laws proposed by the executive board of the Massachusetts Federation, adopted February, 1901, and respectfully petitions the board of directors of the G. F. W. C. to give these amendments precedence over all others at the next biennial meeting, in order that the constitutional status of all individual clubs may be determined before other questions are raised.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the president and board of directors of the General Federation, and to the presidents of other State Federations.

INDIANA.

The Indiana State Federation of Woman's Clubs, which was organized in March, 1900, with five clubs has had a steady growth. It now numbers twenty-eight clubs, and it is expected that more will join before the annual meeting to be held in Auburn October 23, 24 and 25. The Auburn clubs are working enthusiastically, and arrangements for the convention are about completed.

The state president, Mrs. Jane McM. Smith, while enjoying her summer home on the shore of a beautiful lake is busy with Federation affairs, and it is confidently expected that the second annual meeting will be as good as the first one held in South Bend last November.

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MAINE.

The officers of the Literary Union of Lewiston may not accomplish all the work they have laid out the present year, with their broad views of club life, and a clear insight into club policy, which should give the club a position in the local community, as well as the State Federation, as a club of five hundred members ought to maintain.

They are trying to extend the privileges of the members by increased opportunities in different fields of thought, by listening to experts rather than home talent.

The club women that attend and appreciate this department work express great satisfaction and delight at the program that has been offered.

The committee work for 1900-1901:

November 5—Sociology. The Fundamental Problem of Sociology. What is Society? Dr. Stuckenberg.

November 6—Literature. The Bible as Literature. Prof. A. J. Roberts, Colby University.

November 21—Art. The Roycrofters, and an Outline of the History of Japanese Art.

December 12—Education. The Relation of the Club Woman to the Public School. Prof. W. W. Stetson.

Jan. 15, 1901—Economics and Sociology. Social Topics, or Social Problems of Our Two Cities. Dr. C. M. Geer.

January 31—Art. The Life and Teachings of Mallais, illustrated by Carbonettes imported from England by Prof. W. W. Stetson at considerable expense to him. Prof. W. W. Stetson.

February 13—Evening, City Hall, Lewiston. Ernest Seton-Thompson, Naturalist. "Wild Animals I have Known."

March—Domestic Economy or Home Economics. Practical Demonstrations by Club Women.

April—Annual Meeting. Reports of Officers and Chairmen of Committees. Election of Officers and Directors.

The most thoroughly educated person is not the one who has learned the most, but he or she who stands in such vital relations to nature, to his time that he gets the most out of both and gives most in return.

We can all assimilate much from these brilliant and instructive lectures, personally, and much that will broaden our outlook over the world and enrich the inner sources of our life.

UTAH.

The annual address of the president of the Utah Federation, delivered before the state convention at Salt Lake City in October 1900, contains the following: It would be a great oversight not to make thankful mention of the assistance which the press has been to us. Every encouragement should be given the editors of the club columns to continue this helpful feature, for which I am sure club women are very grateful. We would all be better club women, better informed women, if we would read and think more along club lines. The far-reaching result of club work is merely a question of our understanding and mastery of organization, and with the problem of successful organization once well in hand we have the key to the solution of the greatest problem of the time, namely the social and economic questions. What we are depends largely upon what we read. All club women should read a good club paper. It may not be the province of the chair to recommend reading matter, but for the advancement of the cause it is imperative that the official organ of the G. F. W. C., the CLUB WOMAN, be found in every club.

Your interests are certainly our interests, and if as the official organ of the General Federation you do not succeed gloriously, it will be because the Federation and the club movement are not all that they should be, since no extensive organization can be living, moving, and really great which does not liberally sustain, both in

literary and financial contribution, the organ of its advocacy and adoption. The activities of club endeavor furnish the best of material for a wholesome paper and individual club women, as well as organizations, should gladly contribute toward its support.

Indeed, I wish you would urge upon each officer of our organization the claims of the CLUB WOMAN. To attempt to work at the fore of this movement without it would seem to me almost as futile as would be an attempt to build a modern house without tools.

MRS. CHESTER E. COULTER.
President Utah Federation.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

Following are some pertinent extracts from the annual address of the state president, Mrs. W. H. Lyon, last June:

The State Federation of Women's Clubs has at this time rounded out a full year of earnest work on the part of its officers, members of committees and individual clubs which comprise the organization, and while we may not have accomplished many of the plans that in our enthusiasm seemed possible, still we have much to congratulate ourselves upon in increased membership, broadening thought through an interchange of ideas, recognition of our efforts by the parent organization, and the influence for good which co-operation has made possible. But in our spirit of congratulation let us not forget that each has a part to perform in the continued rapid growth which we hope may mark the time from now until the biennial on the Pacific coast in April next. Let us remember that necessarily a large part of the work falls upon a few and that if each woman fails to perform the small share allotted her when called upon, where can be the success hoped for?

I am pained to state that some of our committees have not done their work as I could wish. We must all make allowance for each other as in sickness, inexperience, press of other duties, etc.; but no woman is justified in remaining on any committee when she is unwilling to reply courteously to inquiries addressed to her particular bureau.

Household Economics. What more important thing for the consideration of women, and the valuable hints we may get from each other, from the bride yet in the theory stage to the veteran housekeeper? I look for the day when every housekeeper will know the chemistry of food sufficiently well to almost do away with the occupation of doctors, and what few may be left who are not doctors of divinity may only be employed to tell us how to keep well instead of treating us when we are sick. After all, proper food, sanitary surroundings, and healthful exercise and occupation are the things needed to keep mind and body in a healthy state, and every woman who is at the head of a household should study the particular needs of each member thereof and try to provide therefor. There is much discussion on the domestic service problem; the untrained mistress is almost as frequently met as the untrained servant, and skilled management is as sadly lacking in the average American home today as is skilled labor. The gulf between mistress and maid is such a wide one, often wider than culture or mental and moral attainments warrant. Frequently it is one created through accidents of fortune or matrimony. Until the time when domestic economy is a part of our common school course we cannot hope for the eradication of this portentous evil. A man is never elected a bank president without he has some knowledge of finance. How can we expect a young girl who has drawn, painted, danced and played all her former life to go into an establishment of her own, and, even with help, take the onerous duties upon her untrained shoulders, with perhaps the responsibilities of motherhood added, and make a success of all? It is only because of her wonderful adaptability that she is not more often a failure. Social evolution will eventually bring about some new method of housekeeping involving less expense and friction,

and which will not necessitate all the work being done in the precincts of the home. We shall all be bettered thereby as we were when we substituted the electric light for the home-made tallow candle.

Perhaps our committee on civics will tell us whether we women are citizens or not. We seem to have the privileges without the responsibilities, so far as I can make out; at least we take no responsibilities except those of beautifying our cities physically, morally and intellectually, and while we may differ as to the justice of taxation without representation, still the laws of most of the states show that men have gone to the other extreme and given women more than a share as equal partners in property rights. And opinions as to the sphere of each sex are continually changing, many men nowadays being successful cooks, nurses and dress-makers, and many women being lawyers, doctors, architects and in other occupations formerly thought only suitable for men; yet we are gradually working toward the idea that each soul must do that which it can do best, that woman is the indispensable mate of man and that we must rise and fall together. Someone has said: "Womanhood is more than military power, law or wealth." "No race ever rises higher than the quality and character of its women." Physical regeneration to be permanent must begin in women; the reason that honor and manhood are not more deeply rooted today is because it is a training, an acquirement, and not an inherent principle, as it should be. Humanity is evolved of woman, and hence her responsibility is great. Weakness begets weakness, and strength begets strength. What we need most is healthy women, normal and natural in their organism. Let us not crush the health out of them from a false conception of beauty. Fashion has many instruments of torture and many ruinous customs, but fortunately most men prefer the wasp waist and small shoes on some other man's wife.

As we are so newly organized, I will call your attention to the fact that we have no Federation color, flower or motto. Perhaps we do not need them, but let us hope we shall always have "unity in diversity," remembering Mrs. Charlotte Emerson Brown's warning, repeated by our respected president, Mrs. Rebecca D. Lowe, "That the Federation was organized for service, not for dominance." Ambition is the keynote to progress if it does not run to selfish aims, but in this age perhaps a little more contentment would be an agreeable ingredient; at least we should think more of what we can do with increased influence and less of what further personal prestige we may gain. Evidently Oliver Wendell Holmes only knew the one type of woman in his poem, "Unsatisfied," where he says:

"Only a housemaid!" She looked from the kitchen,—
Neat was the kitchen and tidy was she;
There at her window a seamstress sat stitching;
"Were I a seamstress, how happy I'd be."

"Only a queen!" She looked o'er the waters,—
Fair was her kingdom and mighty was she;
There sat an empress, with queens for her daughters;
"Were I an empress, how happy I'd be."

Still the old frailty they all of them trip in!
Eve in her daughters is ever the same;
Give her all Eden, she sighs for a pippin;
Give her an empire, she pines for a name.

GEORGIA.

The Georgia Sorosis of Elberton, the pioneer club of Georgia, celebrated its tenth anniversary Friday evening, June 21, at Rose Hill, the beautiful country place of Mrs. Eugene B. Heard, which is the birthplace of this famous Southern club. There was a large attendance and the meeting was pronounced one of the most enjoyable in the history of this progressive club.

The delightful social features were complimentary to the guest

of honor, Mrs. E. G. McCabe, ex-president of the Atlanta Women's Club. Mrs. McCabe was most happy in her words of greeting, and her charming personality was never more inspiring than on this impressive and delightful occasion. Among other things she said:

"It is difficult for the women of today to realize the obstacles which the early club workers every where encountered. Not the least of the obstacles was suspicion in regard to the new movement. 'The thief doth fear each bush an officer,' and likewise did the outside world consider oftentimes our harmless efforts at self improvement into some dark and deep design 'agin the government.' Of course, a desire for suffrage was considered the main-spring of action, but the singular freedom from all such discussions during the ten years of steady progress has well refuted all such accusations. If the women of the South receive the ballot, and we believe they will receive it, the franchise will come not in response to any request of ours but as the deliberate decision of our law makers as the only solution of the political question now agitating our section. All honor to Sorosis, the brave conservative band, whose judicious course has helped to establish for the women of Georgia the proud position they occupy at the opening of the new century. It is surely a fortuitous circumstance, that the tenth anniversary of Sorosis should be celebrated in the very room in which the aspiration for higher things took tangible shape and a mighty force for good was launched.

"These rooms, endeared by so many recollections of the past are fraught with no more cherished memory than the sweet-spirited founder of Sorosis, Mrs. Sarah Ann Bowman. She has passed beyond the veil, but she still lives in the lives of those who remain behind. Nobly has Sorosis lived up to the promises of the early day; in turn, all the subjects which make for better and higher living have been carefully studied and acted upon, and daring would be the speaker who would lightly undertake to instruct this organization, but we are going to suggest that for once we leave the weighty problems of life and abandon the hour to social pleasure. If there was ever a spot so lovely as to woo us into happy oblivion of all care surely it would be Rose Hill, with its trees, its flowers, and its glorious landscapes. If our gracious hostess who is indeed our good fairy could but receive a magic wand, how gladly would she wave away all sighs, all sorrows, all cares, and make us again as happy children. Even if at the confines of this enchanted land our burdens were again awaiting us, we would be all the stronger for this 'surcease' during the brief hour. We are told that there is a time for all things under the sun, and surely no time could be more fitting for all this joy and peace."

ROYAL Baking Powder

Made from pure grape cream of tartar, most healthful of fruit acids.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO.
NEW YORK.

Baking powders made from alum and other harsh, caustic acids are lower in price, but inferior in work and injurious to the stomach.

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DENVER, COLO.

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THE TWENTIETH CENTURY CLUB OF BOSTON.

By Howard A. Bridgman.

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CLUB designed not for dining or goodfellowship, but for service; a club in which not the selfish but the altruistic spirit is regnant; a club which, in the seven years of its existence, has done things so noteworthy and important that the impact of its vigorous life has been felt far beyond the bounds of its own city; a club whose membership of 450 embraces as earnest a group of men and women as can be found federated in friendly bonds in any city of the world, such is the Twentieth Century Club of Boston, organized Jan. 24, 1894, "to promote a finer public spirit and a better social order." This admirable phrase, placed at the forefront of its constitution, sets forth its purpose, and differentiates it from the vast majority of gregarious modern affairs that pass under the comprehensive title of "club."

Now that it has achieved such conspicuous success and usefulness, the wonder arises why, in a city that has always fermented with new ideas, it did not sooner come to birth. Clubs many there were seven years ago, but organized almost exclusively on horizontal rather than perpendicular lines. The merchants and bankers had their Algonquin Club; the substantial professional men of the city assembled at the Union or the Somerset; the college graduates rendezvoused at the University; the literary men and artists gathered at the St. Botolph; the artists also had their own Art Club; the Congregationalists and the Episcopalians and the Uni-

tarians came together once a month at their respective denominational clubs. It is true that in such organizations as the Taverners Club a few men from different walks of life had illustrated a genial, cosmopolitan comradeship; but such small congeries of choice spirits were very exclusive and altogether social in their intent.

The time was ripe for a comprehensive democratic, purposeful fellowship. So half a dozen men, in whose minds the idea was working at the same time, said within themselves: "Come, now, let us cleave through the strata of conventional organizations and bring together persons on a broad, human platform. Let us look one another in the faces, not as rich men or as poor men, as scholars or as brokers, as Baptists or as Methodists, as Protestants or as Catholics. Let us have a center where we can meet the man who is not doing about the same thing that we are doing, or thinking our thoughts; yes, let us come into touch with the man who dwells on the other side of the sectarian fence, whose work is utterly unlike ours, whose point of view is different. Let us, without disregarding altogether natural affiliations, incarnate Edward Everett Hale's 'Get Together' idea on a large and worthy scale. Above all, let us have a place in Boston where all the burning social questions can be frankly and freely discussed, without fear or favor."

This early conception of the scope of the club has colored all its subsequent life. It has kept its annual dues at \$10, and its initiation fee at the same modest figure. It has crowded ostentation to the wall and enthroned simplicity in all that is outward and visible in the club's appurtenances. No cabman taking a party of visitors to see the sights would ever think of turning his vehicle into quiet, old-fashioned Ashburton Place in order to point out the modest house into which the club moved last October, and which will probably be its home for a long while. Its quarters are comfortable and sufficiently spacious; its few adornments are chiefly portraits of thinkers; its pleasant reading room invites one to drop into an easy-chair; but the atmosphere is not that of the conventional club house, but of a workshop. Members of committees come and go to meet appointments for careful discussion of serious matters. The secretary's office might be that of a social engineer in some great concern, touched with the desire to provide something more than wages for its employes. For Secretary Edward H. Chandler is at his desk the best part of each day, keeping his hands on the different wheels of activity, supplying information to inquirers and devising plans for greater efficiency.

If democracy and simplicity be two of the characteristics of the Twentieth Century Club, its third certainly is its altruism. This is perhaps its most distinctive mark. The founders desired something more than a generous, delightful and profitable fellowship. When they christened it the Twentieth Century Club, it was not because such a title was catchy and at that time unworn. The name was intended to give the organization a definite character and to suggest an equally definite mission. First of all, it set a certain standard of qualifications for membership. It called at once for progressive men, in sympathy with the advancing spirit of brotherhood in the world; men to a degree dissatisfied with the existing social and industrial order; men reaching out for light and leadership, humble enough to confess their perplexity in the face of grave problems, and teachable enough to receive instruction from any source—in short, men who, like Simeon of old, were looking for the kingdom of God.

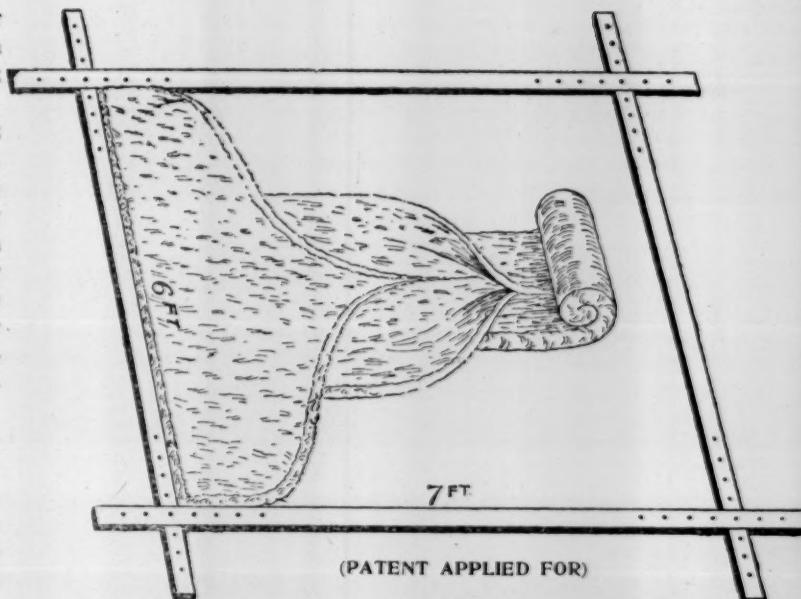
The natural corollary of such mental progressiveness was a disposition to do something to realize ideals of brotherhood; and it cannot be too strongly emphasized that from the beginning the Twentieth Century Club has stood for practical service to the community. It has not been content to stand on the shore and do all it could through a speaking-trumpet to save the men on the wreck out yonder, but it has launched many a little boat which has bravely breasted the breakers of indifference and opposition.

and made its way to some point of human need, there to render the aid demanded. There is a good deal of talk in connection with the Twentieth Century Club; but it is, in the main, talk that stirs to action.

With such ideas and such a name, it was inevitable that women should have a parity of standing in the club from the start. If any one of the founders had any doubts on this point, they were speedily resolved by the logic of events. A Twentieth Century Club minus the participation of women would indeed have been a *reductio ad absurdum*. At all events, they came in so quickly that they might as well have been represented in the list of twelve names appended to the first call issued for a meeting to consider the formation of the club; and women have proved an indispensable and invaluable element in its life, constituting today about one-third of the membership.

To consider a little more in detail the personnel of the club, one who studies it is struck by the fact that the present membership of about 450 illustrates in an uncommon degree the basal idea of the founders. The twelve men who signed the first call constituted in themselves a representative group. At the head of the list was Edward Everett Hale—a name that has always been at the front in connection with almost every forward movement in the city of Boston during the last fifty years. Prof. John Fiske came second. Never mind about the exact order of the rest. Suffice it to say that the artist Ross Turner, and the sculptor William Ordway Partridge, and the architect J. Pickering Putnam, and the editor and patriot Edwin D. Mead, and the literary critic and author Nathan Haskell Dole, and the social-settlement worker Robert A. Woods, and the professor of economics Davis R. Dewey, and the authority on Swiss institutions W. D. McCrackan, and one or two business men, appeared as the other sponsors for the new undertaking. Most of them continue in the club's counsels and service until this day. Mr. McCrackan, until his removal to New York city, was the capable secretary, being succeeded by Prof. T. B. Lindsay, of Boston University. Dr. Hale comes often to the house, and the zeal of none of the other men who first launched the enterprise has grown cold. With such an organizing nucleus it was not hard, as the club became known, to increase the membership, adding only desirable material. This necessitated sharp discrimination, and now and then a cleaving asunder of husband and wife; but, inasmuch as a member is always free to invite a guest to the meetings, it was no real hardship for the wife to be apprised that in the judgment of the membership committee her husband was not sufficiently progressive or socially active to receive an election. The standards have been advanced as the club has acquired age and prestige; and some who came in during the early days are now felicitating themselves that they do not have again to run the gauntlet of a committee which is more critical than ever before, and which applies ruthlessly to every applicant Napoleon's crucial question when a man was commended to him for promotion: "What has he done?" Not that the candidate must necessarily have written a book, or established a college settlement, or an institutional church, or investigated tenement-house conditions, or induced the city government to provide a municipal playground; but he must be doing something with the social question, at least thinking about it in a large and consecutive way; or, what is better, be doing something himself that is worth while toward bringing in the better day.

To many members of the club the Saturday luncheon furnishes more stimulus and inspiration than any other single feature. From fifty to seventy-five men draw up about the tables spread with as toothsome viands as half a dollar a head will purchase. But if the living is plain, the thinking is measurably high, while the spirit of the hour mounts still higher. The best thing about this weekly gathering is the touch with the other man which it pro-



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vides. Harvard and Boston University professors stretch hands across the tables to State street copper brokers. Ministers, alert for some fresh illustration that will point a moral in tomorrow's homily, talk both politics and religion with daily newspaper men. Public school teachers fraternize with lawyers and doctors. Substantial business men, either in active life or retired, touch elbows with leaders and organizers of labor, like Harry Lloyd or George E. McNeill. Over there in earnest conversation with an expert on modern social problems, like John Graham Brooks, is a young merchant who has already begun to apply in his large shop principles of brotherhood, and who is seeking light on some vexing matter. He is but one of a number in the membership of the club who are touched with the new sense of responsibility for their employes, and who are not merely reading books on sociology and drawing their checks in behalf of philanthropies, but are going personally into the field of social service.

So the pleasant table-talk goes on, orthodox divine and Jewish rabbi, artist and legislator, poet and charity worker, idealist and hard-headed man of affairs, all pooling their issues, speaking their minds, broadening their knowledge and their sympathies, and gaining through the attrition of mind with mind that which sends them back, later in the day, to their own tasks with a keener joy that they are in the world of workers, and with greater courage and wisdom for the next duty.

After two or three simple courses the president, or some other member of the council, raps for order, and there is an hour or so of speaking—informal, familiar, interesting, and almost always to the point. The club has become a magnet drawing to itself a great variety of after-dinner speakers. Sometimes one of the members tells about his daily work or brings to view the new and suggestive things in connection with his business or his profession. Another speaks of some form of public service in which he is engaged, or

calls attention to some work which the club as a body can do. Oftener, however, a visitor, or specially summoned guest, takes most of the hour, first advancing his views and then submitting to a rather sharp quiz regarding them. As a caustic observer of Boston life remarks, "There is usually some interesting crank, or hobby-rider, or foreigner in town over Sunday, and he or she is sure to round up at the Twentieth Century Club on Saturday." At any rate, the attendants go with a keen appetite, and they are seldom disappointed in finding something novel and rewarding. Perhaps the attraction will be a New Zealand official visiting the States. He will be made to pay tribute for his dinner by telling about the remarkable socialistic experiments and successes on the other side of the globe. Or a student settlement worker, fresh from one of the perennial fights with Tammany, will describe the outlook for reform in New York city. Or the crack Harvard debaters, flushed with a victory over Yale, will be asked in to speak on the opportunities and satisfactions of university life; or Booker Washington, or Lyman Abbott, or Z. R. Brockway, or some other notable person, caught on the wing, will be impressed into service.

So the Twentieth Century Club man, as a rule, pushes back his chair after luncheon delightfully ignorant as to whether the post-prandial topic will be Arctic exploration or the public-school system in Chile, municipal ownership of subways or the decay of the New England country town, the political situation in Great Britain or the needs of some struggling Western academy, the problem of trusts or the latest socialistic community in Missouri. Whatever the theme, the enthusiasm of the presiding officer gilds it with an importance not to be underestimated, while the special knowledge usually possessed by the speaker, together with his ardent advocacy of his own position, prevents any signs of drowsiness, even though not every enthusiast who happens to drop in of a Saturday is sure of ready assent to all that he says. Often, too, especially if the theme be some important local reform, the speakers are announced in advance and the members come ready for warm discussion.

Once a month the women members join in the Saturday luncheons and come in large numbers—a noble company of the best and most useful matrons and young women of the city. A good proportion of them give no small portion of their time and energies to public service in one form or another. On these occasions cigars are not in evidence and the number of male attendants dwindles perceptibly. Inasmuch, however, as many non-smokers also stay away, it may be only charitable to infer that the chief reason for the smaller masculine attendance is the gallant desire to afford ample room for all the women who will come; and it must be admitted that the seating accommodations of the dining room are severely taxed.

The club meeting on alternate Wednesday evenings through the season is a much more formal affair. Here the more serious and weighty addresses are delivered, an elaborate and carefully formulated program being followed out. Perhaps the need which the founders of the club chiefly felt at the beginning was that of a place in Boston, at this time of serious social and industrial changes, where the great questions now confronting us could be boldly and thoroughly discussed by the ablest thinkers in the country or in the world. The array of speakers for the last seven years includes many of the most brilliant minds in America and in Eng-

land. It is doubtful whether another club in the country can point to such a series of notable addresses. Many of the noted foreigners who visit America have been heard by the club, while Cambridge, New Haven and other intellectual centers, New York, Washington, Chicago and other great cities are constantly drawn upon for platform speakers.

The efficiency of the club is felt by the outside world chiefly through the three definite departments of organized activity. The idea is to enlist every member in at least one department, to which he shall give as much of his strength and personal initiative as possible. Three out of four of the members of the club are thus enrolled. Some of them, it is true, devote little time and energy to such special work; but, on the other hand, a good proportion give themselves liberally to the routine labor involved. The civic department, which has the largest enrollment, strives to secure better housing for the poor, cleaner streets, ampler parks, properly regulated municipal baths. It exercises, also, a vigilant watch upon the city and state governments, as they legislate from year to year for the supposed interests of Boston.

The motto of the art department seems to be "A more beautiful Boston." Early in the history of the club a series of conferences was instituted with this end in view, and everything comes within the department's province that relates to the aesthetic betterment of the city. Every attempt to disfigure Boston outwardly, either by erecting sky-scraping structures on its most beautiful square or by defacing its lovely parkways and boulevards with ugly advertisements finds in the art department a determined foe. This department also includes within its scope the service of the city through musical opportunities; and its noteworthy achievements in the direction of public organ recitals were portrayed at length in an article in the "Review of Reviews" several years ago.

No less important or influential is the education department, which seeks to put at the disposal of all the people the rich and unusual educational resources to be found in the city and its vicinage. A good beginning was made three years ago, following the pattern set by Dr. Leipziger, of New York, in utilizing the public school buildings for evening lectures, to which the parents of the pupils are particularly invited. But the most signal achievement of the educational department has been the institution of Saturday-morning lectures, designed particularly for the teachers in the public schools, who gladly pay three or four dollars a season for the privilege of hearing men of the type of Professors Royce and Palmer, of Harvard; Professor Tyler, of Amherst; Professor Geddes, of Edinburgh, and Professor Griggs, of Brooklyn.

All these three departments are well organized, hold their regular conferences, and are working out an ever-enlarging plan of operations.

Such is the Twentieth Century Club in the city of Boston, organized to promote "a finer public spirit and a better social order." To sum up in brief compass what it has actually done, let it be said:

It has provided an arena for the discussion of burning questions with the utmost tolerance and plainness.

It has assembled in frequent friendly conference men of all types of activity and of all shades of opinion, theological, sociological, practical.

It has brought such pressure to bear upon the board of health

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and other public officers, through the labors of special agents in the tenement-house districts and through its publications, that in eighteen months no less than 128 buildings unfit for human habitation were condemned, and it has stirred up a new sentiment in Boston upon the subject of better homes for the people.

It provided in one year no less than twenty free organ recitals, conducted by the best organists in the city and attended by thousands of appreciative listeners, the larger proportion of whom were working people.

It has instituted as a regular feature of winter life in Boston Saturday morning lectures of the university extension order, to which teachers flock from a radius of thirty miles. One of last winter's courses was so successful that Tremont Temple, one of the largest auditoriums in the city, was none too large.

It conceived and brought out the most remarkable end-of-the-century celebration on the night of Dec. 31, 1900, witnessed anywhere in Christendom. Twenty thousand people assembled before the State House. Edward Everett Hale read the Ninetieth Psalm and led in the Lord's Prayer, these exercises being followed by hymns sung by the multitude and the blast of trumpeters announcing the birth of the new century.

It has been the inaugurator and efficient promoter of many movements in behalf of municipal and educational reform and of public beauty.

In such definite ways, and through other intangible channels of influence, the Twentieth Century Club of Boston is touching the life of a great modern city for good. It is still in the vigor and promise of its youth. It has outlived suspicions that it was a company of cranks. Its work for the coming era is only just begun.

FLORIDA

No. 114 to 124 East Twenty-fifth street, New York.—The Woman's Club of Jacksonville and Mrs. Harriet Stone Fairhead of Florida, in recognition of favors received in the form of extra copies of the CLUB WOMAN, return many and sincere thanks to Miss Georgia Merriman, M. D., "Brown Gables," Bucyrus, Ohio, Mrs. Irene S. Jones, Ann Arbor, Mich., Mrs. Isaac S. Jennings, South Norwalk, Conn., Mrs. A. A. Johnstone, "Church Home," North Broadway, Baltimore, Md., and several other club members who failed to enclose their names and address. This ready response on the part of the members of the fraternity not only demonstrated the true sympathy and willingness on the part of women to be helpful to each other, and the altruistic element that pervades throughout clubdom, but also the wide and extensive circulation of the CLUB WOMAN, which magazine brings us all in such close touch with each other.

OHIO.

The State Labor Commissioner of Ohio has requested Mrs. James R. Hopley, president of the Federated Clubs of Ohio, to aid him in collecting statistics and facts regarding those women engaged in factory labor, and the condition of wage-earners under the sweating systems existent in the Buckeye state. When state officials seek women's aid in these matters, and they can render this assistance, it would seem that the millennium must soon dawn. Double blessed is the Federation in having the honor of an invite to lend a helping hand through its president, and she is fortunate in having a self-sacrificing husband who spares the light of his own fireside that she may find how others less fortunately situated may be better protected. Fully three months of Mrs. Hopley's time will be thus employed. Her many club friends wish her eminent success in the undertaking. No more philanthropic work can be imagined than helping others to help themselves. Economic independence for women must come before she will attain her majority.

GEORGIA MERRIMAN.



IN CITY PENT.

William Watson in August Century.

H, SWEET at this sweet hour to wander free,
Or follow some invisible-beckoning hand,
Among the moody mountains, where they
stand
Awed with the thought of their own majesty!
Sweet, at the folding-up of day, to be
Where on the tattered fringes of the land,
The uncouth flowers of the penurious sand
Are pale against the pale lips of the sea.
Sweetest to dream on easel earth reclined,
Far in some forest's ancient idleness,
Under the shadow of its bossy boles,
Beyond the world's pursuit and Care's access,
And hear the wild feet of the elfin wind,
Dancing and prancing in mad caprioles.

If club presidents and secretaries could know and realize how much labor and expense attends the preparation and sending out of the circulars of the various committees they would take a few moments to acknowledge them.—[Kate Friend.]

Mrs. Mary A. Livermore has been at home in Melrose most of the summer. "I don't mind the heat," she writes, "but the humid atmosphere is my horror. Unless it gets less moist, I shall soon need a metallic box for my preservation, for I shall be water-soaked."

NATIONAL SOCIETY NEW ENGLAND WOMEN.

HE society is more national during the summer months than during the club season, for the members, both of the parent society and the branches, are widely scattered in country locations. The Buffalo branch is the only one doing active work in their home city, and they have the superintendence of the Registry Bureau, which has been established by the parent society at the Pan-American Exposition. The Bureau is doing an excellent work in securing comfortable rooms (hotel, boarding house or in private families) for New England women visiting the Exposition who desire the advantages offered in this way. The privileges of the Bureau are not exclusively for members of the society and branches, as some have fancied, but are open to all women of New England ancestry. It is necessary to have rooms secured in advance; letters addressed to Miss Grace Warren, Clerk, National Society, N. E. Women, New England States Building, Pan-American Exposition, Buffalo, N. Y., will receive prompt attention.

Information regarding the formation of branches may be had also at the Registry Bureau. There will, doubtless, be many from different parts of our country who will desire to obtain all the detail necessary in starting a branch in their own city.

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THE RECENT ECLIPSE.



MRS. MABEL LOOMIS TODD, whose eloquent descriptions of life and customs in foreign lands have delighted so many club audiences, is the wife of Prof. David T. Todd of Amherst College, one of the foremost astronomers of the world. Mrs. Todd accompanied her husband to the island of Singkep, to witness the eclipse last May and writes as follows of the event:

"The morning dawned brightly clear and sunny, a slight wind blew softly from the west, while a few cumulus clouds lurked decoratively along the horizon, their tops almost golden as the sunrise light flooded their creamy recesses and billowy crests. As the forenoon wore on, a dark bank seemed to collect, without perceptible movement, in the South. Over the sea it rose, until the horizon grew ominous and the water turned gray green. The dry rustle of sago palms gave a counterfeit presentiment of falling rain, as their long leaflets swayed against one another in the changing wind. But the dazzling sunlight, so hot that it actually burned one's skin, remained unstained, and gradually the clouds retreated. The day grew brighter and more promising. At quarter to eleven another bank, this time black and threatening, came up quickly over the northwestern hills, and shrouded the sun almost before we were aware. One touch of the southeast monsoon, and its advance would have been checked. Day after day we had seen it conquer. But the wind died out, a few fitful gusts coming from the approaching shower. By eleven it was raining briskly, then fiercely, and although the first contact, about a quarter after, would be lost, we were rather glad to have the rain set in, for showers are seldom of

long duration in Singkep, and the smarter the rainfall the more quickly past. The sea horizon grew clearer and more sharply defined as the mountains retreated in moisture, and large areas of blue sky persisted in South and East.

"By half after twelve the rain was diminishing, but the clouds had begun to break only in the far southwest, over Pulo Lalang, and so slowly that a sense of impending disaster spread through the waiting company, American, Dutch, English; even the Malay workmen began to look questioningly at the sky, and then about them at the fine lenses they had helped to mount, and the mechanical apparatus at which they had toiled, admiringly if incomprehendingly. So large an area of clear sky still lay above the sea that the astronomer suggested my going out to the government steamer, which lay in harbor perhaps a mile from the eclipse station, on the chance that she might be at the edge of the cloud. In a few moments the captain welcomed me on board, with the happy announcement that he thought the clouds would still break in time for totality. So, ensconced on the bridge, I waited with pencil and paper, while the slender crescent of the sun looked out through rifts in the strangely drifting cloud, of which two strata moved in opposite directions. The sky in its blue spaces turned to livid cobalt and black, and the light grew cold and ashen.

"Along the shore coolies at work for tin in the shallow water hastily left their floats and dredges and made all speed to shore. A few tom-toms began. The beach glowed singularly white, with an almost phosphorescent lustre; the heavy palms stood dark against the mountains, the mountains deep purple against a beryl-blue sky. Suddenly the water changed to portentous green, pale but sinister. Then, all in a moment, what little normal light had remained went out; the peaks leaped into deeper purple relief against a yellow sky, clear, peaceful, lifeless. The southwest horizon took on a dull orange glow, the gleaming beaches disappeared—sudden, windless silence fell. Even the quiet ripples against the sides of the Flamingo ceased their lap in the waiting hush. The sharp peak of Lingga, more and more unshrouded, pointed a purple finger at the clear sky above. Beyond, a bank of cumulus lay, like drifting, golden smoke, and remnants of shower clouds lurked low among the Singkep hills, bringing out unsuspected ranges in line after line of singular perspective, as if ghostly fires were smouldering away and away to spectral ashes.

"At first the light seemed comparable to early evening, perhaps an hour later than sunset, when the afterglow has still preserved gorgeous reminiscences of a yet more splendid pageant; but it does not express the mental effect. That was more as if one might have died, and while the soul lay in quiet surprise, unmixed with emotion or memory or even hope, in the midst of surroundings not yet fully apprehended, the dawn of a new life crept up from some unseen source, with light only strong enough not to dazzle the opening eyes. In that strangely quiet borderland one might dream the possibility of wings but not yet the full capacity for flight. The outlines of the mountains were the same, yet it was not Singkep which lay in panorama before me, but a far land where the sun was not, uncomprehended, leagues away on some other world than this."

A few gentlemen of Philadelphia, sagacious business men, approved and endorsed by all who know them, were brought some months ago to the discovery of a very valuable mining property in Mexico. Satisfied after careful search of its desirability and its promise of large personal advantage to them, they secured it by purchase. It soon became evident that the productiveness of the mines would be greatly increased by smelters, mills and other facilities, and to secure a fuller equipment it was decided to organize a stock company, to be capitalized at \$1,600,000. Thus the interests of every stockholder, to the amount of his investment, are identical with those who made the purchase of the property. The sole object for which stock is offered is for the better equipment of the mines. Not a single dollar goes into the hands of the company for personal benefit. At every point this El Diaz Gold and Copper Company approves itself to those who investigate its claims. Prominent business men, after careful inquiry, subscribe for large amounts and this has been repeatedly done. The company advertises on the last page of this number.

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